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BRITISH IDEALS IN EDUCATION ARE OUTLINED

Aim Is Not Vocational, But a Preparation for the Whole of Life, Sir Auckland Geddes Tells Washington Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"I do not believe that in matters educational any country can copy the forms and machinery of education thought out and elaborated in another country," said Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, addressing the National Citizens' Conference on Education yesterday. "I have held to this faith with tenacity, and not without pugnacity in view in other countries. I said then, as I say now, 'A system of education to be effective must grow out of the soil, out of the genius of the people. The most I can do is to familiarize myself with the methods and ideals of other countries, and then in its own good time my mind will sift out the good in them from the bad, the applicable from the inapplicable, and will apply them to its own principles.'

"Knowing that I hold this belief, I feel sure that you will exonerate me from any supposed desire to thrust upon you for acceptance any educational form, pattern or ideal, and you will accept me for what I am, a simple reporter who is glad to have this opportunity of telling you of what he knows, has seen and thinks.

End of Education

"Here at once we come to the very heart of the problem of education, for the period of education of the individual is marked, whether we will it or no, by the transformation of the mind, colorless perhaps in early childhood (though I am not quite sure of that) into the rich and inexhaustible dye vat which we call the educated mind. There are other processes in progress simultaneously, but the end of education is to turn our minds that see facts in a certain color. You professional educationists may question the accuracy of my belief and may say that I am juggling with words, that I am calling prejudices colors."

"The war showed us Britons many things in a new light and one of the most important things that we saw or thought we saw was that the old social order which had stood the test of time was not going to stand much longer, and that in order to make the transition from the old to the new possible without catastrophe we had to get busy, first, to bring every adult female as well as male into the circle of responsible citizens, next, to do our utmost as speedily as possible to equip those citizens, or at all events the recruits to their number, with educated minds."

Results Sought in Britain

Quoting H. A. L. Fisher, British Minister of Education, as saying that the welfare of the nation depends on its schools, Sir Auckland said:

"Then we who were in Parliament set to work to modify the law to give the following results:

"1. To extend the age of compulsory attendance without exemption to 14 or to 15 or 16 by local by-law.

"2. To provide medical inspection and treatment and physical welfare before, through and after school to the age of 18.

"3. To establish nursery schools for children between 2 and 5 and 6.

"4. To establish a system of compulsory continuation (part time) school attendance, ultimately to 18.

"5. To arrange for the promotion of poor but able pupils by a system of scholarship and maintenance grants past the higher rungs of the educational ladder in the hope that in the future the nation may have the best mental capacity of all its sons and daughters to draw on for its service, instead of having to content itself with such brains as a comparatively limited class happen to produce."

Britain Democratized

"The machinery by itself is nothing; it is the spirit which gives, and that you may begin to understand one spirit which inspires our educational machinery. I must ask you to bear with me while I describe for a few moments the ideals which animate the new Britain."

"First, you may realize that Britain is thoroughly democratized. Its government is in fact more immediately and more directly under the control of the people than that of your country. Outside observers are inclined to think that because the head of our state is a king there is some mysterious subtraction from the people's power through what I hear some of you call 'the king business.' It is not so. We like calling our hereditary president a King because it's his old home, with a wealth of association, and because we have the deepest affection for him and admiration for his and his family's service to the state, but in truth and in fact, King George has a good deal less direct power than the occupant from time to time of the office of President of the United States."

"The aim of education in Britain cannot be vocational, it must be nothing less than a preparation for the whole of life. If you have followed my brief summary of the machinery

of education you will have noticed the stress laid both in primary and secondary schools upon the English language, English literature, geography and history, with, in the latter stages, some science and some knowledge of at least one other country. You will have noticed too, the drawing, the music, singing at all events, and games—games for character, organized games for team work. All directed towards the making of the citizen."

KNOX RESOLUTION PASSED BY HOUSE

Prompt Veto Expected—Eighteen Democrats, Mostly From New York and Massachusetts, Vote With the Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"By a vote of 228 to 139, the House of Representatives voted yesterday to concur in the Knox resolution substituted by the Senate for the Porter resolution adopted previously by the lower chamber. After the House had acted, the measure was immediately sent to the President. The expectation on Capitol Hill was that the Chief Executive would lose no time in vetoing this latest maneuver of the Republican opposition."

The Knox resolution repeals the declaration of war against Germany and Austria, repeals the special war legislation, takes away the emergency powers conferred on the President for the prosecution of the war, and carries stipulations for the protection of American rights in the war-settlement.

There were few surprises in connection with the action of the House yesterday. Apart from the fact that 18 Democrats broke away from party control and voted for the peace declaration, the passing of the resolution was accomplished by the well-oiled Republican machine. Only two Republicans voted against the peace measure.

No Widespread Insurgency

The breach in the Democratic ranks did not indicate any widespread insurrection. Most of the support from the Democrats represented New York and Massachusetts, a reflection of the lack of wholehearted support among the Democratic forces of these states for the President's stand on the Treaty issue, and also of pressure brought by the business interests of those sections that are anxious to get out of the leading strings of the war as quickly as possible.

The vote on the resolution was not sufficient to pass it over the President's veto, which is expected to reach the House some time next week. Warning that the President intended to veto the measure was again voiced in the House during discussion of the resolution. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and senators close to the President had previously stated that such was the President's plan, and when the measure was called up for final passage, Republican leaders urged its adoption primarily as a means of ending the war powers of the Chief Executive.

Fighting In Mesopotamia

Desultory skirmishing still continues in Mesopotamia between the Arabs and the troops in occupation. British representatives met on May 5 an emissary from Maulud Pasha, the Arab Governor of Delvezor, and arranged a provisional boundary between the areas of British and Arab jurisdiction.

In accordance with the arrangements Salahiyyah and Abu Kemal were handed over to the Arabs.

In Turkestan the Russians now occupy the whole Province of Semir'yetschensk. Cossack forces under Generals Dutov and Annenkoff are penned in between Al-ku Lake and the Chinese frontier and they are expected to retire into Chinese territory, where 8000 of their forces have already been interned. It is not anticipated that the Soviet troops will follow them.

Veto Message Would Go to House

Should the President veto the resolution the veto message would be sent to the House, since the peace measure originated in that body, and the House would act first on the question of passing the resolution over the veto. This probably will not be attempted, as the vote yesterday showed that the Republicans lacked 25 votes of a sufficient number to pass the measure over the veto.

Legislation repealing war-time legislation and ending the broad powers given the President during the war already has been prepared by A. J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and it will be introduced and considered under a special rule as soon as the President's veto of the peace resolution is received.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, whose defeat in the 1918 elections President Wilson strongly advised, led the Democratic fight against the Administration on the peace measure. He exhorted his colleagues to join him in "refusing to permit the President to scuttle the Democratic party through his treaty policy."

The House consumed two hours debating the resolution. Old charges of partisanship were freely exchanged, but no new arguments were developed. In calling up the measure, S. T. Porte (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, urged its passage in order to take away from the President the special privileges conferred on him in the emergency legislation.

POLISH OFFENSIVE ATTAINS OBJECTIVE

British Military Circles Are Informed Polish Higher Command Intends to Consolidate on the Line Now Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Polish-Ukrainian advance has attained the objectives assigned to it, in the opinion of British military circles here, and the Polish higher command intends to consolidate on the present line. For Polish purposes, the line of the Dnieper, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is considered eminently suitable, for it is difficult to attack in force from the east, situated as it is 75 miles distant from the nearest lateral railway, that from Konotop to Tcherkassi, available for Russian concentration.

It is flanked on the north by the Prut marshes, and to the south, armies can only debouch into a country hostile to the Russians and infested with frontier bands ready to unite against them.

At the present moment, attention is concentrated on the progress of the Bolshevik counter-attack, which commenced on May 14 with considerable force in the area south of the Dwina River on a 45-mile front. The Bolsheviks took Lepel and Polotsk, and advanced from 20 to 25 miles after four days' fighting.

According to a Polish communiqué received today, the Bolsheviks have been forced back near Kryzopol. North of the Beresina River the third, Bolshevik division was repulsed, and in Middle Beresina an attempt to force a passage of the river failed.

It was anticipated in Polish circles that a Polish retirement would occur in this region if any considerable counter-attack developed, for the best line of defense, that of the River Beresina, lay far in the rear of the Polish line, in the area between the heads of the Dwina and Dnieper rivers.

Odessa's Capture Unconfirmed

The reported capture of Odessa is not confirmed by the British War Office. The situation in the Caucasus is very obscure.

Communication with Azerbaijan is now entirely interrupted, but it is known that fighting is going on between the Georgian and Azerbaijani troops. It is confirmed that peace has been signed between Georgia and the Soviet Government, and Azerbaijan has invited Georgia to send a delegation to Baku to discuss cessation of hostilities. Georgian troops passed the frontier of Batum Province on May 10 and are advancing towards Kobuleti. They have also occupied Arivin, south of Batum.

Meanwhile a strike has taken place in Batum itself, but no disorders have ensued.

In Anatolia hostilities against the Nationalists are apparently suspended, pending the reception of peace terms. Government troops hold the country north of a line along the northern shore of the Gulf of Ismid, the Anatolian railway to Gilevah; and thence to Boli. South of this line is in Nationalist occupation.

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Khiva Declares Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The commission of the Turkestan Soviet reports that Semir'yetschensk has been cleared of White Guards. Those trying to cross into China were stopped by the Chinese frontier guards. The whole of the trans-Caspian region has been cleared, and oil cargoes are arriving at Krasnodar Port, over 1,000,000 pounds having already been delivered. Soviet control has been restored in the Caspian flotilla. The Yeniseisk coal mines are being worked.

The majority of the Turkestan population is on the side of the Soviet Government. An independent republic has been declared in Khiva, and lively diplomatic and trade relations are established with Bokhara.

Bolshevist Successes Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Russian wireless reports state that in the Pyatoff direction, Polish attempts to advance northward of Zhogof were repulsed by Bolshevik troops. In the Polotsk region, the Bolshevik pursuit of the retreating enemy continues, while in Borissow region, after fierce fighting, the Bolshevik troops occupied several villages of aeroplanes assisted the

lages 16 miles east of Isumen. A Bolshevik troops in crossing the River Beresina by bombing the enemy's positions.

In the Mozyr direction there have been scouting operations, while near the mouth of the River Privzma, Bolshevik troops blew up an enemy armored ship. In the Kiev region there has been nothing important.

In Zvenigorodka region the Bolsheviks captured several villages northwest of Zvenigorodka.

In the Vapniarka region, fighting continued along both sides of the railway, and the Bolsheviks captured an aeroplane, which had been brought down.

Kuban Railway Repaired

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Moscow wireless messages report that the railway to Kuban which was destroyed by the Whites has been repaired, together with the bridges, and is now ready for traffic.

WARNING AGAINST "TIRELESS ENEMY"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Warning against "the tireless enemy, which is still busy striving to sow discord in France, England, America, and Italy," was issued by J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States, at a dinner given in his honor here by the Franco-American Society. Pointing out one another's faults in bitterness, irony or sarcasm, the Ambassador said, was playing the enemy's game.

If, on the other hand, the Allies maintained amity and consideration, then no enemy propaganda ever could break their friendship. The only feeling France had toward America was one of love and gratitude, and this would continue, outlasting the centuries.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IS ORDERED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Confédération Générale du Travail has at last decided upon a resumption of work. In the Labor Conference, 96 members decided in this sense, while 11 were in favor of continuing the strike on a larger scale. The committee registers, as a proof of the legitimacy of its claims, the fact that the government has precipitately placed before Parliament a bill for the reorganization of the railroads. The majority of workers are already back in their posts, but there is a possibility that a minority of railwaymen will, in spite of this decision, refuse to return.

SOVIET SLOGAN SUGGESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Moscow messages suggest the following slogan for the system of general military training now employed in Soviet Russia: "Soldier, workman and peasant, you are children of one family of workers. On the day of general training you will demonstrate your will to work together, to struggle together, and together to conquer. The general military training of workers is the shortest path to liberty. The seal of liberty is the rifle in the hands of the worker."

AIRSHIP LEAVES FOR LYMPNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Airship R-32 left Howden last night for Lympne, where wireless telephone tests will be carried out. The airship has on board Commander Maxfield, Lieutenant Bieg and part of the American crew.

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ject of German reparations is growing, and after the resignation of Raymond Poincaré, there now comes the resolution of a parliamentary group in the French Senate. This group is composed of representatives of the devastated regions. Mr. Poincaré took a leading part in drawing up the terms of the motion, and others which are well known.

Politicians who presented the observations include Louis Loucheur, Alexander Ribot and Louis Klotz. They declare that they consider the present proposals for fixing the debt of Germany are in reality a reduction of the German debt. They demand strict execution of the Versailles Treaty, which was voted by Parliament and so becomes a law of the land, which only Parliament, in their view, can modify.

League Meets in the Capitol
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Council of the League of Nations met in solemn session at the Capitol on Thursday morning. The King and Queen of Italy were present together with princes, ambassadors, ministers and members of Parliament. Francis Nitti spoke of the great importance which would attach to the initiation of the Society of Nations in the Capitol. Leon Bourgeois subsequently spoke, and the decisions taken by the Council were read. These have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—Tewfik Nessim Pasha, Minister of the Interior in the last cabinet and a former judge of the Court of Appeal, has been offered the Premiership and it is understood he is now endeavoring to form a new Cabinet. It is likely that an offer will be made to Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Education. Hussein Rusdi Pasha, who was formerly Premier, sails for Europe on Saturday where he will probably confer with Adly Pasha and Zaghloul Pasha in Paris, and will endeavor to open decisive negotiations on the Egyptian question in London.

The mosques were packed on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the beginning of the Ramadan feast. Religious feeling is high, but public order is not disturbed. Closing restrictions, imposed on May 11, in various districts, were lifted on Wednesday and permission was accorded to the restaurants to remain open until 2 a.m.

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY MILITARY ORDER

NEW YORK, New York—Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz was elected commanding general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars here yesterday at the convention of the organization's national commander. The question of admitting officers of the allied armies to companionship in the order was deferred. Other officers of the order elected included: Secretary-general, Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; treasurer-general, Capt. H. A. Bispham, Philadelphia; register-general, Howard A. Giddings, Hartford, Connecticut; judge advocate-general, Frank A. Avery, New York; chaplain, Rev. J. Madison Hare, Elizabeth, New Jersey; surgeon-general, Maj. R. A. DeRussy, New York; historian-general, Maj. Emerson G. Taylor, Hartford, Connecticut; recording general, Col. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis.

HARVARD WINS IN JOINT DEBATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University defeated the University of the State of Washington, by the unanimous decision of the judges, in a debate last evening on the question, "Resolved: That Congress should suppress all propaganda advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, constitutionally granted." The victorious Harvard debaters were B. H. Kuhns '22, Lawrence Dennis, Oco., and W. S. Holbrook '21. On the visiting team were Wendell Black, Floyd Toomey, and Earl Nelson. The judges were: former Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University Law School, and Henry K. Braley, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, presided.

CONCESSION TO LABOR IN NEW ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conferees on the Army Reorganization Bill were said yesterday by Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, a member of the committee, to have agreed to the substitution of "war" for "national emergency" in the provision for automatic operation of draft law machinery.

Objection to the provisions was expressed on Thursday in a letter sent to the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who declared that the term "national emergency" might permit peace-time conscription of labor.

CHICAGO STRIKERS RETURN
CHICAGO, Illinois—Five thousand city employees on strike since Monday returned to work yesterday. The teamsters voted unanimously to return when the City Council Finance Committee on Thursday night declared their demands would not be considered while they were on strike. Street sweepers, chauffeurs, team owners and garbage handlers voted to follow the teamsters' lead.

NAVY SECRETARY WITHHOLDS FACTS

Proceedings at Cabinet Meetings
Mr. Daniels Declares to Be Confidential—He Is Cross-Questioned at Senate Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday accused the Senate sub-committee, investigating Rear Admiral W. S. Sims' charges against the Navy Department's conduct of the war, with having exceeded its powers in going outside the original controversy over naval war decorations. The committee, Mr. Daniels told the chairman, had given Rear Admiral Sims an opportunity to make an "ostentatious" presentation of his charges when it required him to produce his letter of criticism to the department.

The Secretary appeared to undergo cross-examination on his direct testimony, concluded on Thursday. After Chairman Hale, in preliminary remarks, had stated that Rear Admiral Sims' criticisms were impersonal and aimed at "responsible heads" and not at the navy as a whole, Mr. Daniels turned the tables on the Senator and questioned Mr. Hale regarding features of the Sims letter. He challenged the chairman to show by reading from the letter that it referred, as Mr. Hale had said, to the first few months of the war.

"Not a Charge, But a Criticism"

In reply the chairman read from the Sims letter and testimony at great length, but Mr. Daniels insisted that nothing had been read showing that Rear Admiral Sims confined his charges to the first few months.

Secretary Daniels declared Rear Admiral Sims had charged Rear Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, with lacking the "will to win."

Senator Hale replied that the charge was not directed at Rear Admiral Benson, but at the man who had the final responsibility.

"Whom do you mean?" asked Secretary Daniels.

"He referred indirectly to the chief of naval operations and directly to the Secretary of the Navy," replied the chairman.

"And in view of that, you still maintain that there were no personalities in the Sims letter," asked the secretary.

"Yes," that wasn't a charge; it was a criticism," Mr. Hale said.

If Rear Admiral Sims thought when he left the United States that Rear Admiral Benson lacked "the will to win," he should have so notified President Wilson, Mr. Daniels declared.

Secretary Daniels Declines to Tell

Mr. Daniels declined to tell the committee what took place during meetings of President Wilson's Cabinet in 1913 and 1914 with regard to naval policies and the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, saying that he considered this confidential.

"Did we have plans for war against Great Britain?" asked Chairman Hale.

"I cannot answer that," replied Mr. Daniels. "I do not wish to discuss the matter with regard to countries with which we are friendly."

Chairman Hale asked for the plan for war against Germany as it existed in 1917. Mr. Daniels said he would "take the matter up with the General Board." Rear Admiral Badger, head of the board, he said, had told the committee all the details of the plan that could be "revealed with safety."

"We have heard a great deal about such a plan," said Chairman Hale, "but I have not seen any evidence of it yet."

"We have it and had it when the war began," replied Mr. Daniels. "I will see whether it would be proper to let the committee see the plan."

MR. FRANCIS AGAINST RECOGNIZING SOVIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, addressing foreign consuls here, stated that he would resign in the event of the United States recognizing the Soviet Government of Russia. He favors the sending of troops to Russia to overthrow the Bolsheviks, who, he says, are opposed by 90 per cent of all Russians. "The peace of the world cannot be restored," he said, "until Russia has a real government. I was invited by the Soviets to make my headquarters in Moscow, and, had I done so, I would have been held hostage for the withdrawal of allied armies from North Russia."

Mr. Francis stated that he was in the inactive list of ambassadors, but held himself in readiness to return to Russia if so directed and the Soviets were not recognized.

QUEENSLAND MISSION ARRIVES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A delegation from Queensland, consisting of Sir Robert Phillips, Sir Alfred Cowley and J. A. Walsh, duly accredited and appointed by the Constitution Defense Committee of the Commonwealth of Australia, has arrived in London. Their mission is to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies of what they term matters of grave imperial and constitutional importance, relating to the State of Queensland, and arising out of the recent legislation of an advanced character in that State. Plans were laid to open the session an hour earlier than usual in order to pass the bill before adjournment.

Queensland financial, commercial, pastoral and manufacturing interests.

The Premier, E. G. Theodore is of the opinion that the recommendations of the delegations are not likely to be even listened to by the special authorities, as they do not represent the government. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is advised in well informed Australian circles that the delegation objects to the appointment of Lieutenant Governor W. Lennon, who was the Labor Speaker in the Queensland Parliament, and who was appointed as Governor by the Labor Party packing the upper house with 11 new nominated members; and the delegation proposes to ask the Secretary of State for the colonies to appoint a new Governor.

They will also take up the Land Amendment Act of 1920, better known as the Land Repudiation Bill, recently passed as they consider it a flagrant repudiation of the contractual rights of a large number of Crown tenants who held long leases of land from the Crown, which the new amendment have been canceled—thus working upon tenants great hardship.

PLANS TO RECTIFY EXCHANGE DENIED

British Chancellor of Exchequer Says No Intergovernmental Arrangement Has Been Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Throgmorton Street was interested to note that the reported prospect of stabilizing exchange by the British Government granting further credits to foreign governments was disposed of in the House of Commons last night, when J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Aubrey Herbert's question on the subject said: "It is contrary to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government that there should be any further advances made by government to government, and His Majesty's Government has no present intention of proposing to Parliament a grant of further credits to foreign governments."

"Discrimination or Confessed Guilt"

From the very moment when the first dressed meat combination was instituted in Chicago until now there has never been a single year that this industry has not been dishonored by open charges of discrimination or confessed guilt," alleged the speaker. "That we have permitted such a record to be made, Mr. President, is in the most emphatic degree discreditable to us as a people. If there were no other argument, this amazing record proves that government supervision of some kind is absolutely essential. We have here an industry which affects, in a direct and positive manner, every man, woman and child in the United States, an industry which outranks in volume of business and importance all the other industries of the country but one, the control of which has been concentrated to such a degree and by such methods that it has been in the public pillar for 30 years.

"There comes a time, Mr. President, in the history of every large business, if it continues to grow, when its mere size is an actual handicap and when lost motion begins to destroy the beneficial effects of organization. There is a point beyond which no business can safely expand. This point, I am sure, was reached long ago by the corporations which control the packing industry. It was not by the unfettered play of the law of supply and demand that the packers placed themselves in a position of handling from 75 to 85 per cent of all the stock slaughtered in interstate commerce. On the contrary, this result was obtained by suspending economic law and defying statute law.

"Instead of a large number of markets in various parts of the country, competing naturally and normally with one another, only a few markets were allowed to develop, and the flow of live stock from the western states to feed the consuming public in the eastern states was forced; as it were, through a narrow funnel for the benefit of those who had constructed the funnel rather than for the benefit of the great public that had to be served." Senator Kendrick called attention to the fact that, while the population has grown and the packers' profits have increased, the people have had less meat to eat and the producer a smaller market for his output.

"The supreme need of the producer at this moment is an increased market for his stock. The supreme need of the consumer is a larger supply. Your committee heard testimony from the most appealing sort from the representatives of the National Consumers League of the plight of the poor children in the large consuming centers to whom meat is a rarity. Your committee heard the evidence of many producers who had faced disaster or losses because of fluctuations in the market and the decreased demand. But the big packer has yet to appear and testify that he has made less than a reasonable profit from his business at any time during the last 30 years."

Legislation Recommended

While admitting that the injunction obtained by the Attorney-General is an advance in the protection of the public, Senator Kendrick denied that it afforded the relief that is needed. The tremendous outlay for the propaganda which the packers have carried on he said, had been a direct charge upon the public.

The legislation which the speaker urged creates a federal live stock com-

PACKERS ASSAILED IN SENATE SPEECH

They Have Reached a Controlling Position, Says Senator Kendrick, by Suspending Economic Rules and Defying Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following closely upon the declaration of W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, that the steering committee had prevented the packer legislation from having a place on its program, John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, whose name was associated with Senator Kenyon's in the bill on which such extended hearings have been held, delivered a speech in the Senate yesterday, in which he alleged that the packers not only dominate the producing markets of the country by controlling the stockyards, but, by means of their selling organization and distributing system, control the consumption market.

Senator Kendrick outlined the several investigations of the meat packing business for a generation. Of the latest, that by the Federal Trade Commission, he said, that while the critics disputed the conclusions, they admitted the correctness of the facts contained in the report. The Federal Trade Commission, which he said, had to do an unpleasant bit of work, "has the satisfaction of knowing that the men who attack them have attacked every previous government report in the same language."

"Discrimination or Confessed Guilt"

"From the very moment when the first dressed meat combination was instituted in Chicago until now there has never been a single year that this industry has not been dishonored by open charges of discrimination or confessed guilt," alleged the speaker. "That we have permitted such a record to be made, Mr. President, is in the most emphatic degree discreditable to us as a people. If there were no other argument, this amazing record proves that government supervision of some kind is absolutely essential. We have here an industry which affects, in a direct and positive manner, every man, woman and child in the United States, an industry which outranks in volume of business and importance all the other industries of the country but one, the control of which has been concentrated to such a degree and by such methods that it has been in the public pillar for 30 years.

"There comes a time, Mr. President, in the history of every large business, if it continues to grow, when its mere size is an actual handicap and when lost motion begins to destroy the beneficial effects of organization. There is a point beyond which no business can safely expand. This point, I am sure, was reached long ago by the corporations which control the packing industry. It was not by the unfettered play of the law of supply and demand that the packers placed themselves in a position of handling from 75 to 85 per cent of all the stock slaughtered in interstate commerce. On the contrary, this result was obtained by suspending economic law and defying statute law.

"Instead of a large number of markets in various parts of the country, competing naturally and normally with one another, only a few markets were allowed to develop, and the flow of live stock from the western states to feed the consuming public in the eastern states was forced; as it were, through a narrow funnel for the benefit of those who had constructed the funnel rather than for the benefit of the great public that had to be served." Senator Kendrick called attention to the fact that, while the population has grown and the packers' profits have increased, the people have had less meat to eat and the producer a smaller market for his output.

"The supreme need of the producer at this moment is an increased market for his stock. The supreme need of the consumer is a larger supply. Your committee heard testimony from the most appealing sort from the representatives of the National Consumers League of the plight of the poor children in the large consuming centers to whom meat is a rarity. Your committee heard the evidence of many producers who had faced disaster or losses because of fluctuations in the market and the decreased demand. But the big packer has yet to appear and testify that he has made less than a reasonable profit from his business at any time during the last 30 years."

Legislation Recommended

While admitting that the injunction obtained by the Attorney-General is an advance in the protection of the public, Senator Kendrick denied that it afforded the relief that is needed. The tremendous outlay for the propaganda which the packers have carried on he said, had been a direct charge upon the public.

The legislation which the speaker urged creates a federal live stock com-

mission which shall have such powers of investigation and supervision and in effect a court into which complaints may be brought and rights established. It does not hamper the legitimate operations of any agency associated with the packing industry.

While it had been taken for granted that no drastic legislation would be enacted at this session of Congress, the leaders who were seeking to avoid trouble and to let Congress slide into the political campaigns without stirring up such complications as those connected with packer legislation reckoned without recognizing the deep-seated purpose of a few members of both houses not to leave Washington without taking some drastic measures against profiteering.

WAYS TO MEET THE FARM LABOR CRISIS

Business Men and Farm Organization Leaders Give Their Views at Chicago Conference—Importance of the Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Farm organization leaders, banker-farmers, Chicago bankers and heads of large industrial establishments recently held a conference here at the call of the Chicago Association of Commerce to consider the farm labor crisis and what business men in the cities can do to relieve the situation.

While it had been taken for granted that no drastic legislation would be enacted at this session of Congress, the leaders who were seeking to avoid trouble and to let Congress slide into the political campaigns without stirring up such complications as those connected with packer legislation reckoned without recognizing the deep-seated purpose of a few members of both houses not to leave Washington without taking some drastic measures against profiteering.

BRITISH VIEWS ON THE OIL SITUATION

Liberal Newspaper Says United States Being Urged to Aggressive Policy in Mexico

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday)—The Manchester Guardian in an editorial today says the question of oil tends to overshadow almost all other international problems, "and this by virtue of a threefold occasion, namely, the Turkish treaty, the Mexican revolution and the discontent of America which were forcibly expressed yesterday."

Referring to the American estimate that oil deposits may be exhausted in 20 years, the newspaper says:

"Hence, of course, the constant preoccupation of Washington and the great American oil corporations with the politics of Mexico."

The paper says that, whatever gaps

there may have been in Undersecretary of State Polk's survey, they have been filled in by Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in his speech in California in which Mr. Bedford is quoted as saying that the Carranza Government had discriminated against American oil firms and that virtually no oil had gone to the United States during 1919.

"This statement seems to be extraordinary," continues the newspaper, "when we remember that American holdings are larger than any other and that the production of the Mexican oil wells in preceding years reached the immense total of 64,000,000 barrels.

"In the one political statement on which the Standard Oil president ventured we may see a sharp indication of the perilous course along which the Washington Government is being urged. This was a demand for a frankly aggressive foreign policy on the part of the United States—a policy the first step in which would clearly have to be an invasion of Mexico for the purpose of establishing a protectorate, thus placing the Standard Oil Company and its allies in absolute command of what is believed to be the richest oil region in the world.

"It is a very serious commentary on the revolution of last week by which the Carranza Government, by displacing Carranza, was said to have removed the one great obstacle to peace between Mexico and the United States. And, on the other hand, it impels well-wishers of America to ask whether the outlook might not have been infinitely better for America and the world if President Wilson's policy of conciliation and encouragement had been consistently upheld by the oil corporations during the four years of the Carranza régime."

The newspaper thinks that the questions raised by the Washington report are world-wide and not confined to American interests in Mexico. It expresses the opinion that Undersecretary of State Polk's survey, with what it terms the Secretary's specific indictment of Great Britain's oil policy, is an accusation directed against the British policy in the middle west.

At the same time the hope is expressed by the paper that the Polk report states Great Britain's case stronger than the facts warrant but it urges the government and the British people to take seriously the judgment of the world on the government's eastern schemes, which is implied in



these little excursions by the way are full of a different charm.

It will perhaps seem that I have over-emphasized the beauty of things gentle and mellow, and not dwelt with any thoughtfulness upon the no less strong attraction of things sharp, harsh and keen. There is an excellent essay on "The Enjoyment of Unpleasant Places" which goes far toward excusing me from venturing in that direction. But if one would consider beauty at all, this sudden, elusive, especially qualified beauty wherewith common things surprise us, one must not forget that other aspect of it. The bite of winter wind, the crackle of crushed dry leaves, the earth torn by the sliding plowshare, the noise of men and iron before the foundations are laid, the machinery shrieking and groaning, these too, have their strength of appeal, and cannot be ignored, even for the tender quality of sunset colors on the converging facades of the avenue at dusk. There is a certain significance in these things, and in their very harshness they bear about them the unmistakable mark of beauty.

—B. D.

GAY TALES OF THE TULIP

It is a far cry from the first little tulip flower that made the long journey from Persia to Europe, a drooping, pathetic stranger, to the magnificent and stately Darwin tulips so arrogantly usurp our gardens in May. Yet, though the history of the tulip is short in years, it is full of thrills, and is the background for more romance than almost any other flower has inspired.

The first chapter of the story is laid in Persia. In that oriental country where warmth of color and richness of design are prevalent in the arts, the tulip reigned queen of flowers. It furnished the artisan with his inspiration, and rarely do we see a Persian or Arabian decorative painting without recognizing the petals and colors of the tulip in its intricacies. From Persia the bulbs wandered Constantinople, and there assumed quite a rôle in the floral world. But not until 1554 did a tulip make the long journey to Europe. Then, in the retinue of the Austrian ambassador to Turkey, the first bulbs were brought to Vienna, and were rapidly disseminated through Europe. As early as 1599 the tulip landed in England, a messenger of beauty from the East, and immediately was taken up by the "best people." For 100 years it reigned, the flower of fashion, and then a Puritan reaction relegated the "gaudy tulip" to the less restrained cottage garden.

Chapters of Interest

Perhaps the intervening chapters of the story, however, are the most amazing. The scene now shifts to Holland. In 1630, or thereabouts, the innocent tulip made its first acquaintance with this country of canals and windmills. At that time the little country, with its stolid burghers, was the center of European wealth. Money was turned to speculative uses, and when the tulip became so tremendously popular, speculation fastened on these bulbs for victim. Tulipomania raged for several years, with the very excellent result of gathering together and originating many wonderful varieties of the flower. The search was ever for a black tulip, for which huge fortunes were offered as prizes. Such enormous sums were soon spent—as much as \$1800 for a single bulb; and the famous collection of Wouter Brockholster sold for \$44,000—that the state stepped in and forbade further traffic in these bulbs. But the outcome of that period is that the raising of tulip bulbs, as well as other bulbs, has become one of the principal industries of the tiny kingdom of Hans Brinker.

The tulip, *Tulipa gesneriana*, derives its name from the Persian turban, which means a turban. The inverted flower has the appearance of a turban, it seems, especially the favorite types of the Persians, which were the flowers with pointed petals and solid red and yellow colors. Linnaeus, the father of botany, in 1753, grouped all the garden tulips he knew under the name of *Tulipa gesneriana*, in compliment to Konrad von Gesner, a Swiss botanist, who had made a special study of the tulip.

Garden Aristocrats

After the single and double blooms, in their flaming colors have passed into the seed-pod stage, whole bevy of tulip gayety descends on our gardens. The bizarres, the hyblosomes, the roses and the parrots, either in flamed petticoats or feathered skirts. And the aristocratic Darwins! The climax of the tulip history is somehow capped with the appearance of this comparatively new type, where the flower stalks are tall for tulips, two feet approximately, and the flowers stand upright like exquisite pastel cups at the top. Here is revealed the subtlety of the tulip. All the other types are the gay and heedless offspring of the sporting speculative days in Holland. But the Darwin group bears only chaste and thoughtful blossoms, the clear silvery-heliotrope, the rich plum-purple, and the dazzling rosy-scarlet that brings a warmer thrill than ever touched the old Dutch burgher in his maddest moments of tulipomania.

Astonishing

The April 17 issue of Notes and Queries prints a correspondent's inquiry as to where he can get further information concerning an "amazing feat of engineering," related in Harry de Windt's "Russia As I Know It." In this author's account of Petrograd is a description of the monument to Peter the Great, whereby it appears that the base of the "colossal bronze statue" is an "enormous block of granite which, weighing over 15,000 tons, was dragged from the marsh where it was unearthed, five miles away, by primitive machinery and \$0,000 horses."

A NAVAL ARTIFICE ANTIQUARIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

My friend Arkley, rated naval artificer, from the great navy yard at Portsmouth, with leave ashore, proposed a visit to Titchfield, where was a ruined abbey of sorts. His antiquarian taste dated from boyhood encounter with Celtic tumuli and Roman relics in his Berkshire birthplace.

Going up from Gosport on the Southampton car were with us two women and their "gentlemen friends"—Bohemians of the open road. The older woman, purest gypsy, tall, dark, splendidly framed, was as splendidly clothed in velvet-trimmed black silk under a great Gainsboro' hat crowned with an ostrich plume of pride and sweep. Her earrings, slenderly long foliated drops, were generations-descending heirlooms of pure gold worn by use into mellow beauty. Her brooch was like two figure eights interlaced sideways with a third upright.

"Looks like viking metal lacework tied up with a bit of Elizabethan strap-work," remarked Arkley. "You see those wonderful old interlaced brooches sometimes yet. It's probably the most ancient pattern we have."

On both the lady's hands were rings of weight and price, and about her prosperous neck a heavy gold chain, with an ornate disk pendant like an aureate sun. The men, just demobilized from army service, were proceeding to a contract for gathering strawberries, for which the district was famous. After leaving the car, walking and talking, I found the artificer giving the darkly magnificent woman, illiterate, a simple lesson in letters, sound signs, and spelling. At the hilltop above Titchfield they left us.

"Trade's Unfeeling Train"

Descending into the little valley of the River Meon, on our right stood the ruins of the abbey, splendidly gaunt. Among many half-timbered houses in the town were Tudor "gate houses" bridging over a gateway, heavily timbered and corbeled out on massive oak hammer beams. Barry's Charity Yard, first inquired for, after numberless fruitless questions, was by the interest of a very old man, found to be at the extreme other end of the town. "Next the Queen's Head Inn," amplified our informant. "Go in them 'ere gates, and that's the old yard. Butcher Walters and them other tradesmen uses it now for a coach and cart yard."

Arkley was searching for the old town cage and stocks. The yard itself had almost vanished. What was left of the cage, its two stories used for the storage of trade gear, was a fine bit of timbering, but, as Arkley remarked "sadly interfered with and corrupted by 'trade's unfeeling train.'" The stocks, as the worthy butcher, at last found, uncomfortably owned, had been destroyed since being left in his father's care, and were conclusively non-existent. Arkley's subsequent condemnation of carelessness of historic relics was of eloquent and nautically decorated length.

"Titchfield used to be quite a port."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Elizabethan chimney stacks

went on Arkley, as we approached the abbey ruins through the valley fields, over stiles and through wicket gates. He indicated the waste of reeds, sedge and brush, filling the estuary of the Meon where it joined Southampton Water. "You'd never dream that that pleasant wildfowl-haunted wilderness where the Meon finds its mother and falls onto her bosom after meandering, so to speak around the lovely Hampshire hills and swales, had once been a busy maritime depot unless you wired in and dug out. Then you'd find the stubs of the old wharf piles by regiments under the reeds and silt."

A Leaflet From History

He stopped and fished for a notebook. He went on: "The entry in the parish register reads: '1611 June the XXIIII. The same day Titchfield Haven was shuttled out by one Richard Talbot's industry under God's permission at the cost of the Right Honourable the Earl of Southampton.'

"Note how the Earl manages it," remarked the antiquarian. "He pays Talbot a good price for the job. I expect he was one of his wirepullers in the old town, and very likely a church warden. I suppose we could if we wanted to—with an air of leaving fields that really ought to be explored—"dig up his pedigree and local history—but then"—brightening as with a conscience visibly eased, "this is likely the only record of the man to be found."

Sturdily graceful Elizabethan chimney stacks of cut red brick rose above the trees which hid irregularly the abbey walls. The main block of buildings was inclosed within a massive stone wall of random masonry which varied with the slope of ground from

10 to 20 feet in height. Apart from these were the ruins of a huge rectangular pile with early English doorways. "Part of the old monastic buildings converted into stables by my Lord, the Earl of Southampton when he nobbled the place," ran Arkley's comment. His diction was engagingly vernacular for an antiquarian.

Indicating the great wall about the main buildings, he went on: "That's built mostly of the wreckage of the conventional buildings. 'Place House,' the present name of the mansion, is a common shortening of 'palace' in Hampshire. There's several 'Place Houses' about. There's a good bit of the original monastic buildings, an

and 'The Rest Cure' by Miss Gertrude Jennings.

"In such a venture as this of touring the smaller country villages, three qualifications are essential: the spirit of youth, a sense of humor, and a tireless enthusiasm which will readily communicate themselves to others. The labor involved in daily setting up and taking down the collapsible theater we carried would have been overwhelming to less ardent souls, although it was of the simplest possible construction, and we relied entirely for our scenic effects on curtains of rich and intense blue as are used by the Russian in 'Carnival.'

Some Recent Movements

There are many of such movements lately begun: among them can be mentioned the Welsh Village and Community Drama and the Glastonbury Festival Movement. If the object of these dramatic societies is democratic in the first place, the societies which cater for rural villages seem more likely to succeed than their urban fellows, the repertory theaters.

The latter do good work in producing uncommercial drama but it is to be doubted if they have at present succeeded in making themselves attractive to the proletariat. There is already apparent a tendency to adopt a different outlook to this dramatic use of leisure in the town to that of the "strolling players" of the rural villages.

In its worst form we find this tendency appearing in a desire to make the "People's Theater" propagandist. Shaw and Ibsen are the accredited models of much of this work. In the villages, however, we find the poetic drama, folk-dancing and folk-singing the medium of artistic expression, whether the motive power comes from the "intelligentsia" or, as in the case of the "Hildenboro Players" from the villagers themselves. It is a direct continuation of the tradition of "merrie England," the very conception of which has ceased to exist in the large industrial towns.

The Trend of the Times

In Russia today we find the Bolsheviks paying Chaliapin a fabulous salary to organize the People's Theater in Moscow; and everywhere there are indications that even in the stress of passing events there is a great desire for music and art among the Russian people. Arguing from this, many people seem to think that once you give the English proletariat more leisure it will become musical and artistic. Nothing could be more preposterous as an analogy: the urban population of the country have no tradition to fall back upon; they will need to be educated to appreciate art.

And here we have the chief task of those who concern themselves with the leisure of working people; the foundations of their work lie in the elementary school curriculum. In the past there has been no education for leisure; in the future, education for leisure must be the most important part of that education. After all, a man's chief value usually comes out when he has finished earning his daily bread; it is the hours after work which have the most complete effect on his life. We must discover the means of letting loose a flood of energy and enthusiasm that will transform the whole outlook on life of men who are finding themselves released from slavery to machines with very little guidance in the discovery of a substitute to the old ways.

AMUSEMENTS

ONE WEEK Monday, May 31

Starting Huntington Ave. Show Grounds, Boston

COMING IN ALL ITS IMMENSITY JUST AS PRESENTED AT THE CHICAGO CIRCUS

SELLS-FLOTO CIRCUS ONE OF THE LARGEST SHOWS ON EARTH

CIRCUS MIDWAY ARENA RIDING CONGRESS SPECTACLE SO CLOWNS MENAGERIE 1000 PERFORMERS AND ANIMALS

Extraordinary Added Attractions "POODLES" HANNAFORD And the Famous RIDING HANNAFORDS

The FLYING CODONAS World's Great Aerialists

BIG NEW PARADE AT 11 A.M. MONDAY Downtown Sale of Seats Circus Days at Hallet & Davis, 146 Boylston St.

TALBOT CO.

395-403 Washington St., Boston

PLAY FOR THE WORKERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We once had a friendly conversation with a waiter in a London restaurant on the subject of spending holidays; it was in the year of the London Olympic games. People still remember how an Italian runner dressed in scarlet running shorts just failed to win the Marathon race; who it was who did win has probably been forgotten by most of us. The waiter was Italian and had been nicknamed Dorando by the habitués of this particular restaurant—how many many Italian waiters had received like treatment at that time will never be told.

Dorando had just been having his annual holiday: August bank-holiday it had been. When asked how he had spent it he said, "Sir, when it was time to get from my bed in the morning, I went up to Hampstead Heath and I laid down and I slept until it was evening and time to go home to bed."

Today's Problem

So it has been with too many people in the past: they have had little energy out of work hours for much else beside sleep; leisure time has had to mean sleep time for them. But those days are very nearly over, and with shorter working hours the problem of how to spend leisure time is becoming more and more urgent. It is a problem which is being attacked in a number of different ways. First of all, the newly created leisure will require that educational facilities should be increased: continuation schools and adult classes will have to be provided in ever increasing numbers.

Few people who have not worked in close connection with Labor movements can really understand the intense desire for education on the part of the working classes in our large industrial towns. Frequently working men read and study after eight or ten hours' work in the factory for as long as the average undergraduate thinks fit to devote to his work in the environment of a university.

But if you ask such a man about his fellow workers, he will lament their extreme disability to use their leisure properly. He will tell you of the hours spent in the sordid atmosphere of public houses, at once the club, the entertainment and the reception room, for scores of individuals. He will tell you that unless suitable institutions are provided as a substitute for these places there is very little hope of any but the esoteric few devoting much of their leisure to education.

Filling Vacant Hours

That part of leisure which is not absorbed in the public house is devoted to the excitements of association football with its attendant thrills of an odd shilling on the game. A third, and ever increasing, source of amusement is the "pictures."

In the "ile mining villages of the South Wales valleys there are numerous halls which have been built out of trades union funds and which belong to the Miners Union itself. These contain a library, a meeting room, billiard tables, and a large hall which is often used for cinematograph entertainments. Such a building offers a necessary substitute to the public house; it has been built by the men themselves out of their own money and has been constructed to meet their own particular wants. These are simple: a place of entertainment, some games of chance, some games of skill, newspapers and a few books.

There is another point of view from which the problem is being attacked: a point of which may be called the educational aesthetic. There have grown up many enterprises which aim at bringing the various arts, and the dramatic art especially, within the reach of the people. A good example of this is the "Arts League of Service," which has lately organized a tour in some Sussex villages. These words taken from an account of the tour are very significant: "Our program consisted of folk songs, sung in costume, modern rhythmic dancing by two adorable children who are pupils of Margaret Morris, and three one-act plays: Lady Gregory's 'Workhouse Ward,' Harold Brighouse's Scottish colliery play, 'The Price of Coal.'

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest

—thick, piquant

Good Chops

AT SAUCE

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SHUBERT MAJESTIC Tel. Beach 4520 Seats Also at Little Blg. Tues. 8:15 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 JOHN GOLDEN SAYS HOWDY FOLKS

Of which the Chicago correspondent wrote:

"Over the mountain folk played to complete illusion."

"Over the play broads the spell of the hills."

"Mountain wedding a sure spur to hilarity."

"CHICAGO CAST INTACT"

NEW YORK

NORA BAYES THEATRE W. 44th St. Tues. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"LASSIE"

One of the season's Biggest Musical Hits

CHARLES DICKENS' READING TABLE

The April number of The Dickensian contains an article by the editor descriptive of a Dickens relic—the reading table which he made use of on the stage when giving his public readings in England and America. A photograph of the desk shows it to have a little brass plate affixed which bears the following inscription:

This table Charles Dickens used for all his readings and took with him to America. He gave it to his daughter Kate the night of his last reading, the 16th March, 1870.

There is also a letter addressed to Mr. Matz by Mrs. Perugini, signed by herself and by her brother, Mr. Henry F. Dickens, K.C.

Dear Mr. Matz,
My dear brother, Henry Fielding Dickens . . . begs to be associated with me in offering this table to your Dickens room. We feel that in parting with it we are not bidding the little relic an eternal goodbye as it will still remain in the possession of those who love him. We send it to you and dear Mrs. Matz with our best wishes for your constant devotion to his memory.

We beg to remain your very sincere friends,

Mr. Matz believes the reading desk was first used at Gadshill at a trial reading, having been specially sent down to London for the purpose. It was covered all over, legs and all, with maroon-colored velvet, and the original material is still on it, although time has somewhat dimmed its brightness. It lacks the raised cube for the arm or book to rest on, and the little side shelf for the glass and water-bottle.

Many pictures and photographs have been published of the desk, showing Dickens in his place behind it, with his left arm resting on the cube with his book in hand, and in his right hand an ivory paper knife poised to accentuate a word or phrase.

A telling description of a typical occasion when it was used during his tour in America is given by Kate Field in her book, "Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens's Readings":

One glance at the platform is sufficient to convince the audience that Dickens thoroughly appreciates "stage effect." A large screen of maroon cloth occupies the background; before it stands a light table of peculiar design, on the inner left-hand corner of which peers forth a miniature desk, large enough to accommodate the reader's book. On the right hand of the table, and somewhat below it, is a shelf, where repose a canteen of water and a tumbler. "Tis a combination and a form indeed covered with velvet somewhat lighter in color than the screen. No drapery conceals the table; where it is plain that Dickens believes in expression of figure as well as of face, and does not throw away everything but his head and arms, according to the ordinary habit of ordinary speakers. With the "cock-dicks" stranded on the little desk, the comedian Dickens can transform a table into a stage; and had the great novelist concluded, at the last moment, not to appear before us, this ingenious apparatus would have taught us

BILL AIMED AT COST OF LIVING

Illinois Representative Would Make It Unlawful for Any Reserve Bank to Accept Renewals of Commodity Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edward J. King (R.), Representative from Illinois, member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has sought to forge another link in the chain for fettering the high cost of living by the introduction of a bill to make it unlawful for any Federal Reserve Bank to accept or rediscount renewals of commodity notes, drafts or bills.

"The purpose of the bill," Mr. King explained, "is to eliminate the Federal Reserve System from being a factor in finance through an extended period of large holdings of the necessities of life. This would perhaps correct the present system, which enables men to hold our produce and clothing for diabolically high prices."

"The bill would force hoarders and profiteers to put their commodities on the market in order to meet their loans, which cannot be renewed. With large quantities of money, now tied up in speculation, would be freed for legitimate commerce and deflation of currency would be possible."

"It is not too late to prevent a financial and industrial upheaval. The campaign the Federal Reserve Board has been conducting against the common people, their money, food and clothing, has been more injurious than an armed foreign invasion."

"I am glad to see that the Federal Reserve Board has begun to take steps somewhat curtailing speculative loans, but the board seems to be moving only against the loan made to carry luxuries. It is not the financing of luxuries that is at fault, but the financing of the necessities of life."

Appeal to Housewives

They Are Asked to Use Sugar on Hand and Force Down Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marcus Blakemore, president of the National Preserves and Fruit Products Association, following an analysis of the sugar situation, proposed drastic action on the part of housewives and manufacturers using sugar in large quantities. This, he said, in conjunction with the association's refusal to buy sugar until present high prices are cut in half, will reveal the fact that there is not a sugar shortage in this country.

"If the housewives want to help, they should do so by using up the small supplies of 25 to 100 pounds which most of them have stored away," said Mr. Blakemore. "As soon as the dealers see that buying has ceased, prices will tumble and the enormous stocks now stored in warehouses and freight cars will become available at reasonable figures."

"Foreign countries which never before shipped sugar to the United States are now invading the American market, content to deprive themselves of their normal supply in order to profit by the high prices this country is willing to pay." Mr. Blakemore specified France, Germany, Denmark and Java as countries which had been attracted by the high prices of sugar in America. Fifteen other countries, he said, many of which had been consistent purchasers heretofore of sugar from America, were, or had been, sending their sugar to the United States, depriving themselves of their normal supply in order to realize profits from the artificially stimulated sugar market in this country.

Middlemen Numerous

The Lusk committee has developed the fact that before it reaches the table sugar passed through nine different hands at a profit each time. But Lewis W. Minford, a sugar broker, did not think the number of middlemen could be reduced unless the price of raws was stabilized. Three-fourths of the 3,650,000 tons of the 1920 Cuban crop, he said, had been sold at a price lower than is now being charged, most of it for less than 12 cents. Most of the sugar now being delivered was bought below the current market price. He did not think prices to the consumer would go higher, because consumption was beginning to show restriction.

James H. Post, of B. H. Howell Company, representing the National Sugar Refining Company, a sugar man since 1874 and interested in several Cuban producing companies, said that about 600,000 of the 3,600,000 tons of the Cuban crop had gone to Europe, with about 300,000 more contracted for. The United States had already received about 750,000 tons. The other 1,350,000 tons was either in Cuba or on the plantations or in the ports. About 400,000 tons might be in America as raw or refined. The United States consumed about 4,500,000 tons each year, an increase of 500,000 or 600,000 this year. An enormous quantity must be in grocers' and manufacturers' hands.

Strikes and Speculation

Railroad and other strikes were preventing that equal distribution which would insure normal supply in the United States. Speculation had been a big factor in the retail price. Refining now costs 3 cents a pound. It used to cost one cent. His company's refinery profits last year were 30 cents per 100 pounds. He thought that the tolling system, by which independent holders of raws have it refined and

distribute it, in contrast to distribution by refiners on a pro rata basis, tended to increase prices.

Frank C. Lowry of the Federal Sugar Refining Company said they did much toll business and defended the practice.

Speculation Must Stop

Sugar Prices Can Be Cut in Two, Says J. H. McLaurin

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Retail sugar prices can be reduced 50 per cent," J. H. McLaurin announced here yesterday, following a conference which he and a delegation of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association held with A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. "The Attorney-General must stop speculation in sugar," said Mr. McLaurin.

Immediately after the meeting of the wholesale grocers, Mr. Palmer conferred with a delegation of sugar brokers and importers from New York and other Atlantic coast cities.

"The trouble with the sugar situation," said Mr. McLaurin, "is hoarding and interference by brokers. They have cornered the supply. We told Attorney-General Palmer that prices could be stabilized if sugar passed in a direct line from the growers, to the refiners, to the jobbers, to the retailers, and then to the consumers. We also advised the Attorney-General that the government should buy the Cuban raw sugar crop. This would be the most effective means of preventing sugar from falling into the hands of speculators."

Prices will be reduced at least 25 per cent if the Federal Reserve Board is able to carry through its program or credit deflation, officials in touch with the nation's banking system asserted yesterday. The breaking up of the freight car congestion, started yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is also expected to result in a lowering of prices.

Refusals to Purchase

Merchants Not Inclined to Take Chances in Future Conditions

NEW YORK, New York—Managers of some department stores here yesterday announced that their establishments would refuse to purchase from jobbers until substantial reductions were made. The stores, which claim to offer reductions from 15 to 50 per cent, now demand that wholesalers make concessions to them.

An official of one of the largest stores, with branches in six cities, said: "We are not buying future stock now and will not until manufacturers and wholesalers come down with their prices. Usually we buy \$750,000 of furs on our initial purchase. So far we have refused to purchase a single piece."

Some representative wholesalers of wearing apparel declared they believed the price-cutting movement throughout the country to be artificial and un-economic, asserting that it had stimulated buying without a corresponding increase in production and a reaction was bound to come.

Greater Production Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the opinion of the Echo of London, Ontario, medical practitioners in the provinces of Ontario would be glad to be relieved of the right to prescribe liquor. On the subject the Echo remarks: "There are in this and every community of any size, physicians who absolutely refuse to give or sell an order for liquor to anyone, being firmly convinced that alcohol is of no use whatever as a medicine. Others there are, and they are probably in the majority, who must be convinced that the applicant really needs whisky before filling out and signing a prescription for it; and it is among those that are found the doctors who make no charge for permits. Then there are those—not a great number, it is said—who appear to consider the permit business an easy way of making money, some charging as high as \$3 apiece."

"We are of the opinion that physicians as a rule would much rather have nothing to do with the liquor traffic as it is conducted, and would welcome any amendment of the act which would relieve them of their part of it. The weakest point in the Ontario Temperance Act is the ease with which booze lovers appear able to get, if not all they want, at least considerable quantities of it."

Food Prices Lower in Chicago

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eggs, fresh vegetables and butter dropped slightly in price yesterday. Other foodstuffs remained stationary or traveled upward. On the Chicago grain markets, the feeling, as indicated in the trading, was that prices would continue to recede as a part of the general scheme of deflation. Livestock prices in Chicago continued downward this month.

New York Mayor Asks for Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor John F. Hylan wants to know whether the statements that some of the gas companies are about to shut down because of the scarcity of gas oil are true, in order that he may know also whether the repetition of such statements is part of a campaign for a higher gas rate. He has instructed the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity to investigate.

Food Prices Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Local food prices charged hotel buyers by wholesale dealers have declined as much as 8 cents a pound for butter and 10 cents for beef during this month. Wholesalers refrained from comment yesterday, saying that it might injure their future trade. The price of meat yesterday morning was 2 cents less, and that of butter 1 cent less than on the preceding day. Sugar fell half a cent. New potatoes from the south are selling at \$1.60 a peck, retail. The freight car tie-up is given as the reason for no reduction in the cost of flour.

Tenants Bill Has Final Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill to continue for another year the law requiring landlords to give tenants at least 30 days notice in demanding that they vacate, one of five bills passed by the House to relieve the rent crisis, received a final reading in the Senate yesterday. A third reading was given the measure allowing cities and towns to take land

and buildings by eminent domain to provide shelter for their inhabitants in emergency cases.

New York Restaurant Cuts Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One restaurant yesterday announced a 20 per cent reduction in prices in its grill, although the prices in the cabaret, where dancing is allowed, remain the same. Food prices, as a whole, however, have not been affected, although wholesale meat prices are lower.

Orders Canceled: Mill Closes

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

PUTNAM, Connecticut—The Putnam Woolen Company plant, employing more than 200 operatives, has been closed for an indefinite period, it was announced yesterday. Cancellation of orders was given as the reason for closing the plant.

METHODIST REPORT ON UNIFICATION

DES MOINES, Iowa—Establishment of a religious educational system that will parallel the public school system at every point is planned in report presented by the committee on Sunday schools to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session here.

The report asks that the committee be given exclusive jurisdiction in weekday religious education.

The latest plan for unification of the Methodist Episcopal churches north and south, considered by a committee of the General Conference, proposes a joint general convention, to be composed of not less than 200 and not more than 400, one-half to be laymen and one-half to be ministers. Before this body would be laid all plans for unification. It is proposed that no plan be submitted which does not have the entire approval of the representatives of each church.

Twenty-One States Represented

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Twenty-nine conferences in 21 states were represented at the quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church yesterday. Dr. Lyman E. Davis, in his address as president of the conference, declared that in the matter of unification with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the initiative rested with the latter bodies.

DOCTORS WHO OBJECT TO PRESCRIBE LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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HOOVER PAPER PLANNED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The "Hoover Herald" will be published daily during the Republican National Convention in Chicago next month in the interest of the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, it was announced yesterday.

A number of prominent writers and cartoonists will be members of the staff.

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TRADE L-XX MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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Licensed Manufacturers of STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery

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GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS DUNKIRK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

DETROIT BUFFALO MONTREAL

ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH DAYTON TORONTO

CLEVELAND BOSTON MINNEAPOLIS

PHILADELPHIA

PRICE OF CUBAN SUGAR IS RISING

Enormous Demand in Short Market Is Cause, Says President Menocal—Conference Held at Washington With Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who conducted the sugar investigation and whose bill to prevent reshipment of sugar from the United States is pending before the Senate, made public yesterday a cable message from President Menocal of Cuba, in which the latter outlined the present conditions of the Cuban sugar market. The most recent estimates of the sugar crop, the message said, indicate that it is 20 per cent less than the estimates of last September forecast. Price of the raw product is gradually rising, due to the enormous demand in a short market. The sugar on hand altogether totals 1,350,000 tons, with some 300,000 tons remaining to be made. President Menocal expressed the view that for the government to go into the market at this late date would merely stimulate prices and secure no advantage to the consumer.

The speculators, independent of the producers, have largely influenced the situation," the message stated.

The Oregon Senator also made public telegrams from leading refiners asserting that the price of refining is not advancing as rapidly as the price of the raw sugar goes up.

Conference With Dealers

About 30 of the leading sugar importers and dealers of the country, most of them from New York and Philadelphia, were in conference yesterday with Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, Francis P. Garvan and Howard Flagg in regard to the sugar situation. It is said these men had the key to the situation and they were asked to cooperate with the Department of Justice in holding down prices.

RANK OF LIBRARIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD, California—The Academic Council of Stanford Junior University has granted to the library staff academic rank according to salary. This is an innovation of first-rate importance in the library world. It is an official recognition of the academic rather than administrative character of library activities, which is the goal university library officials all over the United States are striving for. With the present salary schedule at Stanford the librarian will take the rank of professor, the assistant professor and most of the department heads, instructors.

Steadily Advancing Market

Since then, with exceptional reactions, they have sold on a steadily advancing market, but as viewed here not very much to speculators, and today and for some time many large interests still making sugar are selling to American refiners and consumers only. The quantity of sugar in Cuba today is estimated at 1,350,000 tons, with perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 remaining to be made, or a total crop of 1,750,000 tons. What proportion remains to be sold is difficult if not impossible to ascertain. The larger part is certainly under engagement, some at fixed prices, but a considerable proportion will go to refiners at prices current on day of shipment. You are doubtless familiar with the margin of American refiners. It is a notable fact that in a number of instances they have steadily sold their product on a basis of cost of raw material, independent of much higher replacement values. With respect to negotiations now by the government or any other interest to take at a fixed price the remnant of sugar disposable.

Purchase of Equipment

The commission, according to its pres-

ent plans, will recommend the use of \$125,000,000 for purchase of equipment, it was announced. The minimum needs are 2000 locomotives, 20,

000 refrigerator cars and 80,000 other

freight cars. Some of this equipment is being built or has been con-

tracted for, but the \$125,000,000 will

buy only about one-fourth of the

rest. The railroads will have to

assume the burden for the rest. The

commission will grant a hearing on

May 29 on applications for loans

under the transportation act. If pur-

RAILROAD STRIKERS THINK VICTORY WON

Freight Congestion so Serious as to Amount to Emergency Which Would Entitle Them to Recognition, It Is Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Leaders of the men who defied the railroad brotherhood executives and left work several weeks ago, and who are now practically outlawed by the brotherhoods and have an organization of their own, are convinced that they have won their victory and that the Railroad Labor Board, now operating under the Esch-Cummins law, will shortly consent to recognize their cause and assure them the advance in wages which they insist they need, and for which they have now waited in vain for two years.

According to George H. Evans, president of the Eastern Railwaymen's Association, one of the organizations formed since the men walked out, the men believe that the justice of their case will soon be recognized and that this will enable them to return to work and thus relieve the freight congestion, about which the railroads are complaining bitterly. In a long interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, Mr. Evans was emphatic in expressing the conviction that the congestion could not be relieved to any appreciable extent until the expert switchmen now out went back to work.

Inconsistency Alleged

He alleged an inconsistency in the railroads' claim that there is a simultaneous shortage of cars and a congestion of cars. The truth is, he says, that the congestion of freight cars was caused by the absence of the only experienced men who knew how to classify those cars in and out of the yards. It takes months to train such men, he said, and the roads must have the old men back if this work is to be done properly.

Freight congestion, Mr. Evans said, was so serious that it amounted to an emergency within the meaning of the Esch-Cummins law. He pointed out that thus far the Railroad Wage Board had refused to recognize the men who walked out, because they had been read out of court by the brotherhood leaders and because the Esch-Cummins act permitted them to recognize only those who remained at work.

Mr. Evans recalled that this law required that each party to a dispute must do its utmost to keep the railroads running. The board argued that the men who quit work certainly had not done this, but Mr. Evans wished it to be remembered, also, that the general managers of the roads, just after their return to private ownership, had flatly refused to meet the men's requests, and he believed that this refusal convicted them also of not doing their best to keep the roads running.

Existence of Emergency

But it was apparently forgotten, Mr. Evans continued, that the Esch-Cummins law gave the board power to recognize men not at work in case an emergency existed. He pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission in formal orders issued on Thursday night, designed to relieve car congestion, declared the existence of an emergency within the meaning of the act. Mr. Evans argued that the Railroad Labor Board could not very well deny the existence of such an emergency any longer. And for this reason he believed it not unlikely that the various appeals already made to the board in behalf of the railroad men might soon be recognized.

Mr. Evans said that the men, about 700 in New York City, about 7000 within a 40-mile radius the other side of the Jersey shore, and many thousands more throughout the country, were willing to go back to work on assurance, which they could trust, that a fair wage would be awarded them and that they would not be deprived of their seniority rights. They were willing to leave the wage question in the board's hands, but with a written pledge guaranteeing them an increase. They wanted assurance just as certain that they would not be penalized when they returned.

Committees representing the men from various parts of the country are now in Chicago in anticipation of being received by the board there, and Mr. Evans felt certain they would succeed. Not only had the congestion forced an official appraisal of the situation as an emergency, but thousands of messages from all parts of the country, from those who were being hampered by the

congestion, were doubtless flowing in upon the board, and these should assist in winning for the men the wage increase for which they had so long waited.

Waterbury Strikers Claim Gains
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WATERBURY, Connecticut—Several state organizers arrived here yesterday to assist in recruiting members for the machinists union, which called out nearly 2000 skilled workmen on strike on Thursday. The union leaders claimed yesterday that their forces were strongly augmented, and that the strike was gaining impetus. Prominent manufacturers assert most positively that the strikers will not gain one demand while they are out. Until they have returned and have selected committees of Waterbury men, there is no hope, they say, for reaching a settlement. Many skilled mechanics have already quit the city.

Little Inconvenience at Docks

NEW YORK, New York—Officials of coastwise shipping companies reported yesterday that there had been little inconvenience in handling freight shipments because of the walkout of lightermen on Thursday. Strike leaders asserted that 300 members of the lighter captains union were out in sympathy with the strike of longshoremen employed in handling goods from New Jersey terminals to coastwise piers.

Managers Reply to Conductors

CHICAGO, Illinois—E. T. Whitter, chairman of the conference board of railroad managers, which is presenting its reply to the employees before the Railroad Labor Board, took up yesterday the demands of the railway conductors.

Continued Publicity Urged

Finally, Mr. Lauck feels that the campaign of publicity and education regarding profiteering must be continued, since neither the corporate producers, wholesalers, nor retailers can stand the stigma of being known as profiteers.

Living costs could easily enough be restored to normal, he asserts, if politicians and legislators would act courageously and honestly, instead of being deterred by consideration of the effect on campaign contributions of the hostility of great businesses, "which for many years have attempted to subordinate our democratic institutions to their pecuniary interests."

Labor, he declares, will not respond to demands for increased production so long as it knows its increased effort will merely make possible greater absorption by the profiteers. On the other hand, if Labor can be shown that greater production will actually bring lower prices, that is, greater real wages — maximum production will readily follow.

Extravagance, waste, and excessive demands on the part of Labor will continue just so long as excessive prices are being exacted by profiteering producers and distributors, and war millionaires are lavishly dissipating the wealth they accumulated during the national ordeal, he declares.

Position of Wage Earner

"The wage earner," says Mr. Lauck, commenting on the increased production demand of certain persons, "feels certain that being asked to increase his output without any safeguards against profiteering is equivalent to urging him to work harder that he may be further robbed and his economic status further undermined."

"The two general principles which should govern any constructive program for bringing about a return to normal prices and a more equitable distribution of the output of industry are manifest," he continued. "They have always been obvious, but the dominant politicians of both parties, on the eve of a presidential campaign, have not had the courage to give them a practical application, and thus relieve the sufferings of our people and ameliorate the grievous conditions of the world. The two principles of effective action should be the elimination of profiteering and the participation of the public in the output of industry, and the acceleration of industrial and agricultural production and the elimination of the waste and extravagance that is prevalent among all classes."

Profiteering, he insists, must be stopped before anything else can be done. Then both objects can be gained without any injury to existing institutions. Restitution to the public is demanded of "dishonorable gains . . . of

ECONOMIST'S PLAN TO REDUCE PRICES

W. Jett Lauck Urges Taxation to Recover Excess War Profits, Stamping Production Costs, Federal Charters, and Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lack of courage on the part of dominant politicians in both parties to fight rampant profiteering is charged by W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the War Labor Board and consulting economist of the railroad brotherhoods, in making public yesterday his program for ending present extortionate prices.

Taxation to recover for the people all excess war profits is the first point in the program, and the second is legislation to require stamping all commodities entering into interstate commerce with the cost of production. As a third step, Mr. Lauck demands legislation requiring all industrial corporations engaged in interstate trade to take out federal charters which would put the finances, reorganizations and consolidations of those interests under federal control, in order to prevent capitalization of illegitimate earnings through stock dividends, and absorption of excess earnings by issuing fictitious securities.

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certain firms and corporations either because of the necessities, ignorance or helplessness of the public."

Profiteer Cannot Stand Light

Public indignation will go far toward correcting abuses, Mr. Lauck believes. The present drop in prices, he asserts, is due largely to the efficacy of what has also been done in bringing the facts to the public. The profiteer, individual or corporate, cannot stand the light of public knowledge. Further light should be thrown upon profiteering insistently, Mr. Lauck asserts.

Stamping production costs on goods, he points out, would make the profits of retailer and jobber known at once to the consumer. Strict control of capitalization of corporations is advocated, and in connection with the restriction of war profits, Mr. Lauck remarks:

"The war was an interregnum in which Capital should not have received abnormal return, but should have been used for the common good and should have received only its maintenance and usual rate of return." Thus war bonds would be increased in value. "The people offered their lives and treasures that the world might be made safe for democracy. They cannot now permit those firms and corporations who used the national emergency as a means of illegitimate profits to get away with any of their illegitimate gains." Labor, and part of the general public, he contends, now has come to hold that industry is a social institution and cannot be allowed to become mere profit-making.

AMERICAN LEGION TO AID FRENCH CHILDREN

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The American Legion yesterday inaugurated a campaign for the readoption of 3000 of the more than 3700 fatherless French children whom the American Expeditionary forces cared for during the war. It was said that only about 500 of the children had been able to live without outside assistance since the American Expeditionary Force ceased to provide for them. The 42 members of the national headquarters staff of the Legion here took the initiative in the movement by voting to adopt at least one of the orphans each.

JEWELERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

MILFORD, Massachusetts—Plans of jewelry manufacturers of New England for the establishment of a training school for workmen, said to be the first of its kind in this country, took tangible form today when the purchase of a large estate in this town was announced. A mansion and barn will be used for housing the students and for workrooms and it is hoped to have the school in operation by fall. The New England Jewelers Association and the jewelry trade associations of each of the New England states are back of the project. The school will be known as the New England Jewelry Manufacturers Institute.

"We expect to enlist the cooperation of a large number of business men who are now thoroughly convinced that prohibition is an economic asset to the United States," said one of the promoters of the movement: "Even under war-time prohibition the economic value of prohibition was felt and with the change to constitutional prohibition and the operation of the Volstead enforcement act, these benefits have been increasingly manifested. Throughout the industries generally there seems to be a unanimous agreement that the absence of liquor has materially improved conditions, and I doubt if there is any manufacturer who wants to take the chances of returning to anything like the situation that existed before the exit of the saloon, through endorsement of any modification of the Volstead act."

"Time and again public attention has been called to instances of economic benefit to the industrial world.

Manufacturers everywhere agree that production has been increased

materially and that the general mo-

ral of their establishments has been

better material than West Point.

As to criticism of the regular army as an institution, he says:

"If this criticism is taken to imply

that a regular army in the United States is a menace to our institutions,

or is provocative of wars of aggression,

I frankly challenge its historical

truth. I know of no war in which

America has been engaged, offensive

or defensive, which was brought about

by army pressure, or indeed stimu-

lated by military desire, nor has there

been within my life time, or within

the history of the country, so far as

my knowledge of it goes, a time when

the army or army opinion was in the

slightest degree menacing to the libe-

rties of the American people or in-

subordinate to civil control."

CROSS-COUNTRY AERIAL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—At the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress held here it is announced that the first trans-continental aerial system in the United States will be inaugurated this summer, to carry both passengers and freight.

BUSINESS MEN TO HELP PROHIBITION

Committee to Support Eighteenth Amendment Organizes in Massachusetts "to Counteract Propaganda" of Wet Interests

raised by the absence of the saloon. Monday morning lateness and absences have been reduced to a minimum and accidents have been diminishing. They see, too, a better understanding between employer and employee and a general disposition to improve the quality of the product. Such results as these cannot be overlooked even by the most radical opponent of prohibition."

It was announced that a secretary would be employed at once and the work of carrying out the aims of the organization begun. Among the members of the new organization are Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, H. F. Kendall; Allan C. Emery of the Lockwood Greene Company; Henry S. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Charles J. Prescott of the W. H. McElwain Company; Albert L. Scott of the Lockwood Greene Company; Alexander Bill & Co.; Henry I. Harriman of Chase & Harriman, Inc.; Roger W. Babson; Howard Coonley of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and E. H. Ellison of the Proctor Ellison Company.

MR. BAKER DEFENDS ARMY AND ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To carry out the purposes of the Borah resolution for the investigation of the alleged use of "slush funds" by presidential candidates to influence the election of delegates in the primaries, the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee named a subcommittee yesterday to which orders were given to conduct a thorough inquiry and to report its findings to the full committee, which, in its turn, will make a report to the Senate. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, a staunch supporter of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, for the presidential nomination, was chosen as chairman of the investigating committee.

As soon as the subcommittee, which is composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, was appointed, managers of the campaigns of the various candidates were summoned to Washington by telegraph and ordered to be present at the opening session of the hearing next Monday. The full Privileges and Elections Committee decided that the hearings should be public. Campaign managers will be required to answer under oath all questions regarding campaign activities, to open their accounts and to give a detailed explanation of the receipts of funds and the expenditures.

A resolution adopted by the full committee outlined the duties and powers of the subcommittee and authorized it to "proceed in the work with which it is charged with all dispatch"; the resolution further empowered the subcommittee to create subcommittees of its own for the investigation of specific questions.

The powers granted to the investigators will enable it to sit both at San Francisco and Chicago while the conventions are in progress. This privilege could be used as a powerful political weapon, as the subcommittee will have an opening to all the avenues of publicity. Should the inquiring body be able to sustain by evidence the charges made against Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's managers, there will be no compunction in making the fact public at the very moment that the balloting in Chicago is in progress.

Granting the intense desire of the promoters of the inquiry for cleaner politics and for discouraging corruption, there is little doubt, it is thought, that it partakes to some extent of a political character and is not entirely free from partisanship at that

CAMPAIN FUNDS INQUIRY TO BE OPEN

Chairman of Investigating Committee a Stanch Supporter of the Johnson Candidacy—Campaign Managers Summoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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UNREST AMONG THE MINERS OF WALES

Between Employers and Men
Antagonism Has Grown up,
Fostered by Extremists and
Partisans on Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It is interesting to understand just exactly why it is that the South Wales miners invariably take the lead in formulating and pursuing the policy of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. Why is it that the workers in the Welsh coal field invariably show a willingness to reject proposals that are acceptable to their fellow-workers in other districts, and are prepared to withdraw their labor as a protest?

For many years there has been a considerable amount of unrest among the Welsh miners, during which the relations between employers and men have been extremely unsatisfactory, resulting frequently in disputes, many of which have attained serious proportions. Between employers and men in many districts a bitter antagonism has grown up, fostered to some extent by extremists and tacitless partisans on both sides.

A Trial of Strength

This eagerness to pick a quarrel, to prefer a trial of strength rather than submit to arbitration, cannot be entirely, or even mainly due to the fiery Celtic temperament. Perhaps of all the mining districts, the inhabitants of South Wales are less given to brawling; they are on the whole more temperate in their habits, devoted to their Eisteddfod (singing festivals) and to education.

Disputes in other industries than mining, before the war were comparatively rare, and they never assumed such proportions as those which have characterized the latter industry during recent years. A commission appointed by the government some years ago attributed much of the discontent to the physical and geographical conditions of the mine fields and to a mixed population, caused by the migration into the valleys consequent upon the discovery of coal.

The mining villages have been built haphazard, crowded into narrow valleys and shut in on either side by mountains whose sides narrow down in many instances, so that barely enough space is allowed on the level for a main road and a railway in addition to the river itself. Frequently, also, in the midst of the dwelling houses, coke ovens, by-product plants, and similar undertakings have been built. Open-air recreation is usually denied the inhabitants; the amount of land suitable for gardening and allotments, is limited, all of which has to be taken into account as having serious effects from the moral and social point of view.

Economic Causes

Of the economic causes, first in importance is the high quality of the coal produced—especially the steam and anthracite coal—and the virtual monopoly which these coals enjoy, the demand for which has proved a sufficient inducement for the continual sinking of new pits. The development has been so rapid that in order to attract the requisite labor, better piecework prices have had to be offered, and this in turn leveled up the rates at the older collieries.

In the same connection there is also the fact that a number of colliery undertakings have for many years past been paying what the miners consider to be enormous dividends, a few having, in three years, returned in the shape of dividends, the capital originally invested. Of utmost importance, however, is the failure of the municipalities to rise to a sense of their civic responsibilities in providing congenial surroundings and institutions where the younger generation, thirsting for knowledge, could gather.

It is hardly creditable for instance, that according to a "Report on Library Provision and Policy," not only is there no municipally maintained public library to be found in the whole of the central Glamorgan block of the South Wales coal field, but even dignified municipal buildings are rare. It is felt that owing to this absence of municipal centers and centralized institutions, the development of the civic spirit and the sense of social solidarity—what may in short be called the community sense—is seriously retarded.

If the authorities have failed to furnish facilities for education, there has been no neglect on the part of the miners themselves, who appear to have taken to social, political and economic questions very readily. With the spread of elementary education, and the slow development of the desire for a clear understanding of the conditions under which the workers live—a change has spread over the spirit of the miners' lodges. Assimilated in the writing of English, American and continental Socialists, the meeting rooms, used at one time solely for trade union purposes, have become centers of educational work in the so-called "social sciences," from which lectures and classes have been organized.

Centers of Activity

In consequence of this, the lodges have become centers of social and political activity more potent perhaps than any other of the social movements in the community. The development inside the lodges has been rapid and interesting. The miners were first content to send representatives to the House of Commons simply as Liberals, and Liberals they were both in spirit and policy. There was none of the separatist class-conscious program, characteristic of the modern working class movement.

NEW ZEALAND FAILS TO ABOLISH STRIKES

Compulsory Arbitration Breaks Down When Workers Refuse to Accept Awards and Opinion Is Against Punishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A dispute between the miners and the coal-owners, after continuing for more than six months and involving New Zealand in a serious shortage of coal, has been settled by the personal intervention of the Prime Minister, who brought the parties together and assisted in the framing of an agreement.

It is a remarkable fact that keen and enthusiastic as the Welsh miners are for education, neither the University Extension lectures, the Workers Education Association, nor the teachings of the younger school of Oxford democrats, have made any great headway amongst them. This is possibly due to their late arrival upon the scene, after the Socialist organizations had become firmly established in every village and hamlet throughout the valleys. University lectures are suspect as teaching from the employers' point of view.

Labor College of London

Education in social science is not impartial. Arithmetic, grammar and similar subjects, all classes in the community are agreed upon, but economics, for instance, where theories of value enter into the discussion, are decidedly partial and a man's point of view is determined very much on whether he is the owner or merely the operator of a machine.

It is, therefore, held that the working man must organize his own education, train his own teachers, who will state the case from the working class point of view. Thus it is that there are today hundreds of classes in South Wales alone, run under the auspices of the Labor College of London, the financial responsibilities for which have been assumed by the National Union of Railways and the South Wales Miners Federation.

The subjects taken are almost invariably confined to economics, industrial history and the modern working class movement. Education, then, is often degraded into a gross materialistic conception of cause and effect, and the essential spirituality of education is neglected or forgotten altogether.

Case of the Employers

The employers and mine managers themselves are not much better off. As a distinguished Welsh writer familiar with Welsh conditions has pointed out: "They are as a class not much more liberally educated than the workers; they are not less responsible for the barbaric relations which now prevail in the economic world; and in any case their ignorance and distortion of mind is a growing danger to the community."

Commenting upon this, another authority says: "We would suggest that further facilities should, therefore, be granted for the spread of education, and of knowledge—not knowledge in the narrow limited sense of equipment; but knowledge in the spirit of truth and pursued for its own ends." For the consummation of this, every educationalist conversant with the conditions in the Welsh coal fields will be offered important benefits (such as regulation of hours and wages, and

preference of employment to unions) to unions which voluntarily register under its provisions. A union could cancel its registration after giving due notice, but while it remained registered it was to be bound by the decisions of the Arbitration Court, which had power to fine and even to imprison defaulting employers or unionists.

Employers Could Be Sued

A union, having registered, could compel the attendance of the employers before the Arbitration Court, and it could at any time make an employer before the court for breach of an award. The union, on the other hand, was held to be bound by the award of the court and it could not make new demands during the currency of an agreement or go on strike without becoming liable to penalties.

The essential weakness of the scheme was revealed the first time that a registered union defied the court. All went well for some years, while the court was busy raising wages and improving conditions in almost all branches of industry. The obedience of employers was not difficult to secure.

But there came a time when the court gave the workers less than they had asked or even refused to improve their conditions at all. Then the thoughts of the unionists returned to the old weapon of the strike, and the Arbitration Court and the government discovered that the force behind the law was inadequate. Small fines imposed on unions or members of unions were mere irritants; large fines could not be collected, and public opinion, which is the deciding factor in the enforcement of any law, would not tolerate the imprisonment of workers on a wholesale scale for pressing industrial demands.

Registration Canceled

That really is where the matter stands today, despite many efforts to make the law effective. Some of the more powerful unions have canceled their registration and are dealing with the employers outside the act altogether. The employers, who bitterly opposed the arbitration law at its inception, are usually found now demanding that disputes shall be referred to the court, while the workers want independent negotiations.

New Zealand appears to be moving, rather painfully, toward a new organization of industry. The workers are content no longer to confine their discussions with the employers to wages and conditions of labor. They demand a share in the control of industry.

A distinguishing feature of the situation is that the unskilled workers are more drastic and more aggressive in their demands than the skilled workers. The waterside workers, for example, are demanding the right to control all labor on the wharves through their own organization.

What is the cause of the partial failure of state industrial arbitration in New Zealand? One cause, at any rate, is the absence of an effective instrument of compulsion. The framers of the act realized that it would not be feasible to compel the compliance of labor unions, but they hoped to make it worth the while of the unions to accept the new conditions. The act offered important benefits (such as regulation of hours and wages, and

FINANCIAL STATUS OF BRITISH LINES

Railways Hope to Earn Nearly Enough to Pay Expenses and Meet Government Guarantee

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Recent demands on the part of the railwaymen in Great Britain for an increase of wages, which will add several millions to the cost of working, give added interest to an authoritative statement purporting to represent the actual financial position of British railroads at the moment.

For the financial year to the end of March last, the Government guarantee to the railways involved a charge on the Exchequer of £40,000,000. This is £4,500,000 less than the estimate made in August last, which was £45,000,000. On the one hand, the advance in freight rates has since January 15th brought in an increased revenue of £3,000,000; and on the other hand, the unforeseen charges have implied an additional expenditure of £5,000,000.

This year the expectation apparently is that with the increased freight rates chargeable over the whole twelve months the railways will, on the basis of present rates of wages, very nearly pay their working expenses and earn sufficient net revenue to meet the Government guarantee to the shareholders which is roughly £45,000,000. The estimate for the Ministry of Transport includes:

Expenses of Ministry, £400,000.
Grants to transport undertakings (which may, or may not be paid), £1,000,000.

For purchase of rolling stock from the Disposal Board which can gradually be disposed of hereafter, £1,000,000.

Interest on capital cost of additional works, £1,000,000.

But there is also a sum of no less than £21,000,000 payable to the companies in discharge of liabilities assumed by the government during the war for deferred maintenance. This is a non-recurring charge.

Statistics of Operation

An interesting departure in the future will be the publication of full statistics, such as other countries have had for many years past, of railway operation. Henceforward traders will be able to know how many tons are carried in a wagon; how many wagons there are in a train; how many miles are engine hauls its train in an hour; how many train-miles—whether of passengers or of freight—it moves over its line per day or per annum; and so on.

If in future a railway company asks to be allowed to charge higher rates, it will have to show that the shortage of net revenue is not due to wasteful use of its plant and its appliances and extravagant methods of working. If it applies to Parliament for power to widen its line, it will have to prove that its traffic—the volume of which will be known—is really more than the existing line can reasonably be expected to carry. Each general manager

will, for the first time, be able to measure not only his own but his neighbor's achievement.

High English Rates

Henceforward, also, it will be possible to compare the average of all rates for all traffic in Great Britain with similar averages in France or Germany. It will be possible to discuss whether the difference is partly due to obsolete plant and extravagant methods, or whether it is wholly justifiable by the higher speeds, the shorter hauls and the greater cost of English railways.

When this point is reached, traders will for the first time be brought face to face with a vital question. Can they afford in competition with other countries to pay these high English rates? Would it not be well for them in their own interest to be content with a less costly and therefore cheaper service for their everyday business, and agree to pay charges on a higher scale for that small portion of their traffic for which rapid service is really essential?

The Ministry of Transport promises

a new group of statistics which will

be almost, if not quite, as valuable

from the point of view of the general

trade of the country as from the spe-

cial railway point of view.

Hitherto, except for mineral traffic, there has

been no record of the tonnage of the

separate articles conveyed on rail-

ways. Henceforward there will be

separate records of the tons and ton-

miles of 72 main commodities which

among them, constitute over 80 per

cent of the total volume of the trade

of the country.

A depression or a boom in the cotton or the iron trade

will be recorded automatically by the

commodity statistics.

They played four times daily,

on Sundays the 100th Psalm, and dur-

ing the week "God Save the King."

"There's nae luck about the hoose."

"See the Conquering Hero Comes."

"Life let us cherish," and "The Foot

"Guards March." In 1842 Charles Mears,

the old bell founder of Whitechapel,

cast a fresh peal when the bells were

increased from nine to 15, costing £900.

During the war the chimes were silent, which no doubt now ac-

counts for their unsatisfactory con-

PROPORTIONAL VOTES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Although the complicated new system of proportional voting will make it difficult to ascertain the final results in the New South Wales state elections, the first count showed that Labor had gained a very strong position and that Mr. W. A. Holman, the Nationalist Premier, would probably lose his seat.

Three hundred and ten nominations from seven distinct parties were received for the 90 seats in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The first count indicated that, of 80 seats, Labor would take 42, the Nationalists 27, and the Progressives (representing a break away from the Nationalists) 11. There were still 10 very doubtful seats. An interesting feature in connection with the election is the fact that on the first preference vote, no member of the new Roman Catholic Party was returned.

CHIMES TO BE REPAIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The noted bells of the Royal Exchange are out of tune. Although the barrels have been corrected and the pins put right, they still strike a discordant note and it has been decided by the Gresham committee that they shall be repaired at a cost of £900, half to be borne by the Mercers Company and the rest by the Gresham Trust Company. The chimes were first put up in the Royal Exchange after the great fire of 1666 by a founder named Wightman, who was paid £65 for each hundredweight of metal.

They played four times daily, on Sundays the 100th Psalm, and during the week "God Save the King." "There's nae luck about the hoose." "See the Conquering Hero Comes." "Life let us cherish," and "The Foot Guards March." In 1842 Charles Mears, the old bell founder of Whitechapel, cast a fresh peal when the bells were increased from nine to 15, costing £900. During the war the chimes were silent, which no doubt now accounts for their unsatisfactory condition.

Wanamaker "20 percent. Off Everything"

Wave now sweeping the country
is the BIG news

It is getting front-page spreads in the great newspapers in countless cities because nothing is of more vital interest to the people than the cost of living.

The New York World

from its own correspondents reports that the "great price-cutting wave" included such towns in the West as Topeka, St. Louis, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco, Omaha, Minneapolis, Knoxville, Oklahoma City, San Antonio and Waco, where reductions were from 20 to 50 per cent.

The New York Tribune

announces that bankers of the country attending a conference with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington pledged themselves to help in the drive on high prices. Governor Harding stating that "it is evident the country cannot continue to advance prices and wages, to curtail productions, to expand credits, and attempt to enrich itself by non-productive operations and transactions without fostering discontent and radicalism."

The New York Evening Sun

publishes "reports from the leading industrial centres where the necessities of life are produced to the general effect that the crest of the high prices has been reached and in many instances passed. Nowhere is there found an indication that prices will be higher next Fall and Winter than they are now, and in most places it is indicated that a reduction is certain to come."

The New York Times

announces the "price-cutting wave in East and West—from Boston to San Francisco"—that "a wide range of goods is now affected, and that in some cities is resulting in a very sensible reduction in the cost of living."

The Associated Press

sends over its wires from Chicago the statement that "a wave of price cutting in retail clothing costs reaching from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast is reported. Dispatches from 24 cities

FURTHER LIGHT ON PRE-WAR HISTORY

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Says War in 1914 Was Legitimate Outlet for Self-Preservation of a Country and Its Dignity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The inquiry of the German National Assembly into pre-war history, as already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, has just been published in detail. While considerable help was gained from a study of the Kautsky documents, accessible to everybody, the committee of investigation demanded a written reply to certain searching questions addressed to the leading men in the country at the time when Austria's ultimatum was sent to Serbia. Nine questions were asked, of which the following appear the most important, inasmuch as they called forth a mass of detailed information:

1. What was the political point of view of Mr. von Tschirsky in Vienna after the murder at Sarajevo and in what way was he influenced by the government in Berlin?

2. What political or military transactions and negotiations took place in Berlin or Potsdam on the 5th and 6th of July?

3. Whether military preparations took place before submitting the ultimatum? Or financial ones?

4. Whether the probable contents of the ultimatum were known in Berlin beforehand or not?

Among the names in diplomatic, military and financial circles that are appended to long and seemingly conscientious replies those of Mr. Krupp, Admiral von Tirpitz, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Mr. von Jagow, Mr. von Gwinner, Prince Lichnowsky and Admiral von Capelle give some idea of the far-reaching research into the private lives and correspondence of men whose fingers were on the pulse of the Kaiser's Empire. There is no respecting of persons. The reply of Dr. Hugo Ganz, representative of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in Vienna, is accounted of as much importance as that of Prince Stolberg, Ambassador at the Austrian Court. Three curt lines from Hugo Stinnes disclaiming any knowledge of military preparations in the days elapsing between the murder and the ultimatum, and as many from Freiherr von Kress, at the time Bavarian War Minister, to the same effect contrast strikingly with the many pages contributed by the authorities on finance and the inner economic situation.

Pre-War Precautions Denied

All answers from officers on the active list are concise and unite in an absolute denial of pre-war preparations. Particularly illuminating to the rest of the world is the exposition given by Mr. von Jagow, Secretary of State, to the first query, in which he shows clearer than Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in a like lengthy reply, the state of affairs in the relationship between Vienna and Berlin and the events that culminated in the fateful ultimatum.

As seen by Mr. von Jagow the origin from which the constant Balkan unrest developed lay in the position taken up by Serbia toward the Danube monarchy. Friendly in the extreme during the lifetime of King Milan, matters altered considerably during the two reigns that followed. Hungarian interests served to augment the friction on the part of Austria. Advice from Berlin, while constantly advocating a better understanding was silenced upon the news of Sarajevo—regarded in these documents as the outcome of Pan-Serbian propaganda. The dynasty was the chief—practically the only factor that saved an empire composed of so many conflicting elements as constituted the races inhabiting Austro-Hungary from disintegration. A whole future lay in the hands of the murdered Archduke.

Russia Propagated Unrest

Unrest persistently prepared by Russia—the formation of the Balkan Alliance, while ostensibly directed against Turkey was recognized as being aimed at Kaiser Franz Joseph—had culminated at last, according to von Jagow, in the spring of 1914 in press attacks against Germany. The War Minister had gone so far as to publish an article entitled, "Russia Is Ready." The French press seconded it. The Russian Ambassador in Belgrade was openly the most eager furtherer of Serbian politics as directed against Vienna. This town was the center of the Tsar's Balkan policy, which aimed at establishing Russian hegemony as far as the Adriatic. In this plan "Serbia," said Iswolsky, "is a most important factor as the south Slav center."

Such was the position of affairs in German eyes when Vienna appealed to Berlin, informing the government of steps that would be taken against Serbia and reminding it of its ancient alliance. The actual wording of the ultimatum seems not to have been known beforehand. The statements of von Jagow to this effect are borne out by those of Mr. Zimmermann, who mentions that he received the text of it from Mr. von Tschirsky at the same time as Count Szogyeny made it known to the former, on the evening of July 22. Mr. von Jagow went to see him at once and informed him (Zimmermann) that he found the tone too sharp and had told the Ambassador so, who replied that an alteration of the wording was impossible as Belgrade would receive it next day and Vienna published it officially at the same moment. "So that we," concluded Mr. von Jagow, "can unfortunately do nothing more."

Efforts to Crush Unrest

From all accounts it seems clear that while Germany well understood,

and countenanced, Austria's efforts to crush the unrest that threatened to undermine the very foundations of the Dual Monarchy, both countries believed that Russia would hesitate before letting Serbia take the final plunge. It was hoped apparently that the differences of opinion could be localized, should the contrary happen. For this reason Berlin advised Vienna to act quickly, and disclaimed any influence upon a purely Austrian quarrel. An interview with the Kaiser which Admiral von Capelle cites in his statements bears out this fact.

"On Monday, July 6, 1914, in the absence of Chief Admiral von Tirpitz, I received a telephone command to come to the Neues Palais immediately—between 7-8 a.m. I found the Kaiser in the garden ready dressed for his northern trip. He walked up and down with me for a short time and the following is the gist of his conversation: He did not believe in any sudden warlike developments. The Tsar would surely not take sides with murderers of a prince. More Russia and France were unprepared. On the advice of the Chancellor, to avoid all appearance of uneasiness, he would not postpone his journey. At the same time he wished to inform me of the situation so that I could ponder eventualities. The Kaiser did not mention England. A meeting of military authorities could not have taken place after this conversation as His Majesty left immediately for Kiel."

Plans Ripe For Execution

M. Warburg, the banker, who had a long conversation with the Kaiser in 1914 shortly before the attack in Sarajevo, states that the conversation turned upon Russian armaments and French plans for building a railway on the frontier for military purposes. The Kaiser seemed to think that a war against Germany was planned for the year 1916. He quoted the opinion of certain circles that deemed it better not to wait until the said plans were ripe for putting into execution. But nevertheless he did not make the impression of believing in a coming war at a short date, nor of an intention to provoke the same. Not long after this conversation can have taken place the Kaiser spoke to Mr. Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach in Kiel, to the effect that the political situation would become serious should, contrary to expectations, Russia and England stand by the Serbian regicides.

"After this conversation," says Mr. Krupp, "I consulted the directors of our concern as to whether in case of mobilization, sufficient supplies were already in hand. They informed me that current stock was always large enough to carry on the business of the factory for a considerable length of time, even in the case of supplies being cut off. Moreover, as I was personally convinced of an amicable settlement of the difficulty until the ultimatum was published, neither financial nor other preparations on the part of the firm were undertaken in the slightest degree."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg concludes his own long dissertation upon political events up to the month of July, 1914, with a comparison of the pacifist policy of 1920 and public opinion at the former date. War was then regarded as a legitimate outlet for the self-preservation of country and its dignity. The Austrian-Serbian conflict, if localized, was perfectly allowable, from all points of view, and no other power had, till then, allowed pacifist theories to interfere with its own interests.

PREMIER DISMISSED BY EMIR FEISUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—A disagreement has arisen between Emir Feisul and Riza Pasha Er Rikabi. It appears that Emir Feisul was displeased because his Prime Minister did not carry out his orders but thwarted his policy. Riza Pasha in fact, having delayed in instructing functions to the Danadicha who are at Damascus, and having authorized the exportation of a larger quantity of cereals than that fixed, was recently summoned before the Emir, who expressed his profound displeasure.

In reply the Prime Minister tendered his resignation, which was accepted. When this news reached official circles, the high officials hastened to the Emir and represented to him what an unpleasant impression would be produced everywhere, by this hasty dismissal of Er Rikabi. Emir Feisul was convinced and Riza Pasha was retained in his post.

NO ALIENS WANTED IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—"We must make sure that no alien race is established in the islands of the South Pacific," Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, assured the Chamber of Commerce Conference at Wellington recently. He also hinted that the Indian strike in Fiji had much more behind it than an industrial disturbance.

"If we people of the British race do not manage the affairs of the islands of the South Pacific, then another race will do it," said Mr. Massey. "This question is of very great importance. You have seen what has happened in Fiji lately. I can tell you that the trouble in Fiji is no ordinary strike. I was behind the scenes to some extent. Look what has happened in Hawaii. There are 60,000 Japanese there and all the power of the United States cannot get them out. They are practically going to run the Sandwich group."

"I admit that the Japanese were good friends of our own during the war, but I do not forget that sometimes the friends of today are the enemies of tomorrow. Our oppor-

tunity is now, and our duty is to take advantage of the position fairly and honestly so far as it offers."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
BRISBANE, Queensland—With thirteen years' experience behind him, the Rev. R. Piper, a representative of the Pacific Islands at the Methodist Conference in Brisbane, is frankly pessimistic as to the future of the islands. He considers the orientation of the Pacific to be inevitable and merely a matter of time.

In Hawaii, he says, the process is almost complete and in Fiji it will only be a matter of twenty years before Asiatics are numerically dominant. By peaceful penetration, Japan and China have established their interests in practically all the island groups, and Japan is prepared to back her claim to a big share of the trade by building one of the most formidable navies in the world.

"The Japanese will naturally flow down to the islands," was Mr. Piper's conclusion, "and they will people and possess them. We shall not be able to stem the tide."

LABOR PARTY AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—At the Independent Labor Party's recent conference, in Glasgow, the following resolution in favor of prohibition was passed by 269 against 187: "This conference, believing that intoxicating liquor is harmful to the individual citizen and an obstacle to the social democratic organization of society, resolves to support the principle of total prohibition from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes." The discussion raised the clear issue of prohibition versus nationalization. It was maintained by Mrs. Snowden that there was no inconsistency in refusing to nationalize an evil industry; and Tom Johnson, of Glasgow, declared that it would be folly to spend millions to acquire a trade which the growing consciousness of mankind would, before long, require to be destroyed.

Freedom From Money Lenders

The reasons for the difference are obvious; as in England the poorer classes want the cheapening of necessities, while in India the chief need of the ryot is relief from debt. Cooperative credit frees him from the money lender and gives him also the advantages of capital. Almost all the cooperative societies in Bengal are of the agricultural credit type.

Professor Mukherjee, however, argues that so far the development of

RESEARCH HELPS CROPS IN BENGAL

Yield Has Increased as Results of Investigations Are Turned to Account by Cultivators

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—At the first annual meeting of the Board of the Bengal Agricultural Department, Lord Ronaldshay showed how greatly the rice and jute crops in Bengal have been increased as the result of physical scientific research turned to account by the cultivators, thus adding considerably to the agricultural wealth of the province. It is quite true to say that the research work of the government experts will bring an enormous increase of riches to Bengal. Cooperation is another beneficial agency, the potentialities of which are as yet not half developed, and Prof. P. Mukherjee, honorary secretary to the Bengal Co-operative Organization Society, submitted a most interesting proposition to the board on this subject.

The proposal was that the departments of cooperation and agriculture should act together in promoting local "production and sale societies," and also in establishing a central agricultural wholesale society for the purchase and distribution of agricultural requisites.

Hitherto the cooperative movement in India has been developed mainly by credit societies, while in England it is the cooperative store which has flourished.

CHICAGO EQUALIZING WARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Restricting the city's wards to equalize more nearly the population in the wards is now being done by a special committee of aldermen. This is the first time in 10 years that a change in ward lines has been undertaken.

the movement has been one-sided, and that much more remains to be done than the mere giving of loans. What he proposes is a plain and logical development of the credit system; the establishment of societies, local and wholesale, which will enable the ryot to apply his borrowed capital to the best advantage. A central agricultural wholesale organization, acting in conjunction with local bodies, would prove an agency for the wholesale purchase of such requisites as seeds, manures, and implements, and for the sale of products.

Guarantee Against Bad Debts

Mr. Mukherjee's idea is to emulate the work of the Irish agricultural wholesale society in supplying goods to affiliated bodies to be retailed to members, and assisting in marketing produce. The Irish society reduces the cost and, as far as possible, guarantees the quality of the goods, and it markets produce on a very low commission and with a guaranteed against bad debts.

Mr. Mukherjee's proposals go beyond this useful work, and he proposes the possibility of a wholesale society in Bengal, which would not only supply agricultural requisites and organize the sale of agricultural produce, but which in time might perhaps undertake the work of the miller and manufacturer. Finally he pictured the glowing vision of provincial organizations federated into "a great All-India agricultural wholesale society which will be the envy and wonder of the world."

To those who are interested in the material welfare of the people the development of the cooperative movement on such lines, side by side with the work of the Agricultural Department, will seem an object worth every effort for its promotion.

CHICAGO EQUALIZING WARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Restricting the city's wards to equalize more nearly the population in the wards is now being done by a special committee of aldermen. This is the first time in 10 years that a change in ward lines has been undertaken.

TWO FOREIGN VESSELS DETAINED AT ROSYTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A little light has been thrown on the mystery apparently surrounding the arrival of two foreign vessels which have recently anchored in the Firth of Forth. It appears that the German steamer Algebra, bound for Hamburg, put into Grangemouth, and notified the customs authorities there in the usual way. The Russian steamer Olga also arrived in the port about the same time.

Suspicion in the case of the Algebra was aroused when it transpired in the course of examination that the cargo was not as declared, and that ammunition and arms were on board the vessel. The officials at Grangemouth accordingly got into communication with the Admiralty authorities at Rosyth, and both vessels were thereupon taken out into the Forth and moored off Blackness Castle, opposite Rosyth. The Admiralty in London were also informed of what had taken place.

No information is obtainable with reference to the intended destination of the cargo of the German ship, or as to the reason why the vessel put into the Forth. So far as the Olga is concerned, however, an explanation given by a member of the crew is to the effect that the cargo was shipped at Brest, and was destined for the Russian volunteer army. The vessel found on arrival at her destination, that the Red army had taken possession of the port.

Under the circumstances it was impossible to land the cargo, and the Olga sailed from Russia, and made her way to the Forth to wait orders there. Whether any connection exists between the two vessels is not indicated, but the fact remains that both are lying at their new moorings under close guard. An investigation is proceeding, and in the meanwhile both crews are being treated under the ordinary alien laws.



If there is something lacking in your room; if its color scheme puzzles you, we darkly suggest that the Cross Lamps may shed some light and at the same time some very attractive shades, on the question.



Hand-painted, decorated parchment shade, with silver braid trimming, bronze base. Complete.....\$30.50



Gilt carved wood base.....\$63.50
Corsette and silk, bead trimmed lamp shade, extra.....\$104.20
Complete.....\$167.50



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Adjustable reading lamps, of bronze metal, from.....\$22.50

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FURTHER HEARINGS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Further arguments in the case of *Eustace et al v. Harvey et al* were heard, yesterday, before Justice Pierce, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk, ss. IN EQUITY
EUSTACE ET AL

HARNEY ET ALS.
Before Mr. Justice Pierce
Boston, May 21, 1920.

Appearances:
William M. Morse, Esq.
Frederick L. Chase, Esq.
Robert G. Dodge, Esq.
William Frye White, Esq.
Sherman L. Whipple, Esq.
Lothrop Withington, Esq.
Frederick H. Nash, Esq.
Robert E. Buffum, Esq.
William G. Thompson, Esq.

MR. MORSE: May it please your Honor, counsel thought they would like to come before your Honor to-day to see if they can get some information or idea particularly as to the resumption of the hearing on Monday. Your Honor remembers the pleadings in this case were to be completed by the 22nd and the hearing to be on the 24th. Our clients are in Chicago and of course ready to come if we are going on with the hearing, but on conferring with counsel I hear there has been a motion filed in this case to send it to a master, that there are various other motions which are going to be called up before your Honor on Monday morning and it is likely to be hearing take place with a number of witnesses which would perhaps supersede the hearing that was continued, therefore I thought we would like to know—come before the Court and have counsel state their respective positions and see if we can get some information as to whether our clients need to come on.

THE COURT: Perhaps I may speak roughly and say, "Next!"

MR. MORSE: I had not arranged the order of things. They all agreed to come and they all had certain statements to make.

THE COURT: Perhaps you have an idea who should be called upon.

MR. MORSE: I understand Mr. Parker has filed a motion which he wishes to take up on Monday morning; also Mr. Dodge.

MR. PARKER: I accept the invitation. I filed a motion for a master, your Honor, because my conception of the defense of my particular client involves the taking of a large number of depositions and the hearing perhaps of a large number of witnesses. I do not assume your Honor would want to hear them, as the case is one distinctly to be sent to a master and I know all the attorneys for the defendants—large number of them sitting here—agreed with me. The case clearly raises the issue why churches all over the country have cancelled their subscriptions. I have filed depositions as I have said. I also find it involves the question of the resignation of the employees and there are anywhere from 50 to 100 of them here and I desire to take their testimony. It would mean the taking of a good deal of testimony and it seemed to me distinctly a case to go to a master. I have filed interrogatories to take the depositions of 384 churches outside of Massachusetts, some of them outside the United States. We did not file a motion to take depositions of any societies, because the societies are not purchasers of the literature to any extent, but each church maintains a reading room where literature is sold and is a purchaser to a large extent. I now have letters from some 440 churches which cancelled their subscriptions and I have depositions ready for some 380 filed, so I filed last Monday a motion to send the case to a master. I understood I could not bring up that motion until after the pleadings were completed. I didn't want anybody to say I was dilatory so I have notified them that I would bring it up when we came in on Monday morning. I also have a motion to have the injunction against my particular client which has already been allowed.

THE COURT: I apprehend from what you say that you construe the bill as an original bill against your client, although its effect may be to supplement the relief that is sought in the first bill and as it seeks specific relief even to include damages against your client, you are entitled to have this matter determined. Am I right in that?

MR. PARKER: You are, absolutely.

THE COURT: It is not a pure bill for injunction.

MR. PARKER: Your Honor will recall you raised that point when we were in chambers and Mr. Whipple immediately remarked that the allegation in damages could not be disregarded and insisted upon its retention.

THE COURT: I simply wanted to understand your position.

MR. DODGE: If you Honor please, the principal question is whether I should notify—

THE COURT: I believe you had no opportunity to be heard before.

MR. DODGE: Except a moment in chambers. The questions is whether I should ask them all to be here on Monday. It seemed to me very clear that for two separate lines of reasons we should probably not have a hearing on the merits Monday. In the first place there are motions to dissolve the injunction; there are demurrers which may perhaps be presented; there is Mr. Parker's motion for a master. Those furnish the first set of reasons. The second is the fact that the number of witnesses which are to be heard in this case is very large when we come to the trial on the merits. Not only all the defendants, 12 or 15 in number, but many others. I felt that probably it would never be tried before the Court upon its merits.

MR. WHITE: If your Honor please,

It occurs to me there is another very good reason why the case should go to the master, among other things. In the bill in this case Mr. Whipple has pleaded all the averments of the bill in *Eustace v. Dickey*. I think issue has been joined, or will be joined by all these defendants on that bill; and further than that, there has been a cross bill filed. I assume the case would not be heard peaceable on the bill and then at some other time on the cross bill, but the bill and cross bill should be heard together; that is the another reason why the matter should be sent to the master and heard here; they are merely waiting to see whether the hearing will go on.

THE COURT: It has been suggested to me that the bill which was filed in this case is of very much larger import than I had reason to think it was, not having examined it carefully. My thought, as everybody knows, was that the bill was directed simply towards enjoining these three new defendants from taking any steps which would or could interfere with the administration of justice as it might be found to be administered in the other suit. It is now said that the bill is much greater in its scope than that and is in fact a very large bill and opens up every question which was supposed to have been decided by the master if his report should be sustained, and in as much as these three men who were not parties to that proceeding have a right to contest every issue which was therein supposed to be decided, the question has arisen—dropped, rather than argued—whether the bill looked at from the standpoint which I contemplated is demurrable—that such relief as is sought is not known to a court of chancery. That is, it will be argued from that, I should suppose that if the bill is demurrable that no kind of injunctive relief, temporary or otherwise, ought to be decreed by the Court.

I agree of course that upon a motion for a temporary injunction should be issued in this case. It was interrupted to consider a suggestion that perhaps it would be quite as expedient to have the issues determined by the pleadings and have the entire case heard, all at one time, as I understand it, and all who have addressed your Honor, with possibly the exception of Mr. Parker, asserted. The attitude which they now take is quite different, though no one has spoken in behalf of the three gentlemen who were on trial, if I may call it, except Mr. Nash for Mr. Fosberry. Mr. Morse merely made inquiries of the Court. He didn't advocate anything; he merely was a seeker of light and for information as to what was going to happen on Monday. He didn't advocate anything because he merely said he didn't want his clients to come if it was for a futile purpose. I do not understand he moves a continuance, and the implication is that he is ready for trial. Now these gentlemen, who I understood were acquiescent if not enthusiastic for a hearing on the merits which was set for next Monday, no longer desires it—no longer desires that there shall be a hearing on the merits before the Court, and they think that the moderate procedure before a master would be more satisfactory to them; more conducive to the ends of justice, the result would be that we were interrupted in the proceeding of the injunction against them similar to that which had already been granted against the other defendants with the hope and expectation that we were to have a hearing on the merits. Having made that step, then they say they are not ready for a hearing on the merits and notify us they are going to try to get a hearing before the master where we shall not be able to get any injunction. In reply I would say I am perfectly content that the thing should stand over and not go to a hearing on the merits on Monday if they are not prepared and don't want to have it, provided we can go on with the hearing that was interrupted, as to which I understand no objection is made, unless Mr. Nash's remarks might be considered an objection in behalf of Mr. Fosberry. Every since that date we have kept one or two of our witnesses from California—one witness from California and we have one ready to come from New York—we kept that witness here at considerable expense every reason to believe that we could keep the assignment which your Honor made to have the hearing on the merits on Monday. We are ready for a hearing, we think it is important and to the interests of all parties especially to the Christian Science denomination that the hearing should be proceeded with. These parties who are accused should not hold back and not meet the issue as it is tendered to them. But if your Honor thought not, then if we can have our temporary injunction—or of course the hearing on the application for a temporary injunction—it would not necessarily have to go forward, but if they do not assent to the issuance of that injunction I do not see why we might not urge upon your Honor the continuation of that hearing. It is clear now that it cannot affect the clients of the gentlemen who have addressed your Honor at all. It will deal with these three gentlemen whose case is before your Honor.

Something has been said about a cross bill. That cross bill has been offered for the file without any attempt to get the Court to do anything with it. Of course no cross bill can actually be filed unless the Court orders it, under the rule—unless the Court permits it. No application has been made to the Court for permission to file the cross bill. Whether they expected to have that cross bill tried next Monday in accordance with the assignment of the Court I cannot understand. They haven't tried to get it in a position where it could be heard. They haven't asked the Court to permit them to file it; haven't asked to have any answer made, which would sort of tend to make one suspect that they had never intended, seriously—never, but seriously believed that we would go on with the hearing on the merits as your Honor had assigned it. Otherwise if they expected their cross bill to be heard at the same time that the bill was, wouldn't they have called your Honor's

attention to the fact that they wanted to file a cross bill and asked permission? Seriously we think it important that the issue which was depended when we suspended the case ought to be heard and we will expedite it in the hearing in every way. I do not understand that the parties cannot be here; they are merely waiting to see whether the hearing will go on.

THE COURT: It is now said that the bill is of very much greater import than I had reason to think it was, not having examined it carefully. My thought, as everybody knows, was that the bill was directed simply towards enjoining these three new defendants from taking any steps which would or could interfere with the administration of justice as it might be found to be administered in the other suit. It is now said that the bill is much greater in its scope than that and is in fact a very large bill and opens up every question which was supposed to have been decided by the master if his report should be sustained, and in as much as these three men who were not parties to that proceeding have a right to contest every issue which was therein supposed to be decided, the question has arisen—dropped, rather than argued—whether the bill looked at from the standpoint which I contemplated is demurrable—that such relief as is sought is not known to a court of chancery. That is, it will be argued from that, I should suppose that if the bill is demurrable that no kind of injunctive relief, temporary or otherwise, ought to be decreed by the Court.

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THE COURT: That depends upon what you mean by "merits." If the bill—so far as the bill raises the question of real merits of course I cannot hear it under the circumstances. But there is such a thing as looking at the procedural merits, to wit: whether or not a temporary injunction should issue. That hasn't anything to do with the main questions which may be raised under this bill. As I say, counsel have thought and some have said that the frame of the bill permitted a re-examination of every question determined in the previous case and perhaps more. Now if the demurrer is not to be pressed, then I see no reason why we should not go on to determine whether or not the preliminary injunction should issue in the matter which was interrupted when the case was postponed. It is for counsel to say. If I am to be in a position where I may throw out the whole bill, that is one thing.

MR. CHASE: I have little different notion of the situation. I thought the Court at its own suggestion made reference to completing the pleading; and that upon that being done that there would be no preliminary hearing with reference to the temporary injunction, but that the matter would proceed on the merits.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you a bit. I thought when you asked me to have a commissioner appointed in the case the purpose of that request was to have the testimony in a way that it might be examined by the Full Court.

MR. CHASE: Yes.

THE COURT: Being assured that I hadn't any right to appoint a commissioner who would have power to report the facts to the Full Court except

where the pleadings were completed. I thought that was the only way I could protect that which you desired to do. Now then to be frank about it, my mind did not go far enough into the case to think of anything else which might be raised upon completion of the pleadings upon the determination of the question whether a preliminary injunction should issue than those things involved in the preliminary injunction. I did not suppose in making that order to protect the rights of everybody that I was thereby closing the door to the determination of the question whether or not on a preliminary injunction should issue.

THE COURT: I think it is at least safe to say that the respondents hope it does.

MR. WHIPPLE: Oh yes, but of course the administration of justice is not founded upon hope, because if it were it would come out very differently in lots of cases that I know of.

THE COURT: That is the reason I said I suspicion that some of them were not anxious to have the demursers sustained.

MR. WHIPPLE: Of course it reflects the entire purpose of the whole business. It is the hope of these outsiders to get in in some way to get away from Judge Dodge's decision. They are afraid it will be confirmed by the Court and they have from the time the Huilin petition was filed, all the way down around the fringes of the controversy—they have tried to get in even through the door of the State House, thrown wide open by the Attorney General.

THE COURT: Let me say again, I assume, looking at the bill broadly, that there were such difficulties that no justice would attempt to hear the case upon the merits without the assistance of a master. It would take weeks, sitting here, to hear this case on the merits. I am now speaking of the general case. When would I get through?

MR. CHASE: I think it is the desire of our clients and our own desire, representing them, to have a full hearing on whatever the question may be—the merits or a preliminary injunction.

THE COURT: Then that is as much as saying you are to have a full hearing upon the merits before the Court shall issue any kind of an injunction.

MR. MORSE: And we are all in.

MR. WHIPPLE: And I still have the comfort of saying, if the door is shut they will stand knocking on it until eternity. We accept things as they are.

THE COURT: You say you accept the challenge.

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, we accept the challenge, with the aid of the Court to deal in the matter. Of course the Court won't aid us out of any position we are in, but we are perfectly confident in regard to our position, and that your Honor's impression with regard to the bill, as your Honor stated it, is the right one.

THE COURT: I think there is an issue which would justify the Court, as I dimly remember the bill, in granting a preliminary injunction provided the evidence sustains it, even though it wouldn't be justified in any other ruling. In other words because the bill is drawn big enough wouldn't prevent giving the least possible relief which can be sustained by proof in the last moment this Court has occasion to consider the bill. I therefore think that when the matter comes for hearing on Monday all these preliminary matters may be taken up, and if counsel do not care to argue the question of the demurrer that clears the ground and the matters which have been suggested as proper to go to the master are matters which concern the substantial merits of the bill and have nothing whatsoever to do with the preliminary matter. If it should be determined in this case that I shall not issue a preliminary injunction as regards these three men, it may well be the injunction which was issued without notice shall be dissolved. But if it should turn out that they ought to be enjoined then it is less open for further consideration. So that we will take up the matter on Monday, first to determine as to whether or not the Court ought to pass upon the question at all—whether it has the right to pass upon it, and having determined that question we will proceed and hear the remainder of this particular part of the case on Monday—the continuation of what we were hearing when the case was postponed.

MR. WHIPPLE: It seems to me it is fairly apparent that the hearing on the temporary injunction is apt to be pretty lengthy. If your Honor indicates you will proceed with it—

THE COURT: Often times what is called a preliminary or temporary injunction, as in this case, would involve the entire hearing of the question on the merits, and the decision of the injunction decides the whole case. Of course that is so.

MR. CHASE: That is our view of it. I am sure we shall not—

THE COURT: That means, of course, in this case, if that is so, that the three defendants in this case can do what they please as far as the order of the Court goes in the meantime.

MR. DODGE: The defendants whom I represent are a great majority of the defendants upon the original bill, are very anxious to have a hearing upon the merits. I should ask the opportunity of having them here on Monday if it is going to be necessary for them to testify. It is not delay we are after; it is the practical situation. I know your honor will not make the assignment which your Honor made to have the hearing on the merits on Monday. We are ready for a hearing, we think it is important and to the interests of all parties especially to the Christian Science denomination that the hearing should be proceeded with. These parties who are accused should not hold back and not meet the issue as it is tendered to them. But if your Honor thought not, then if we can have our temporary injunction—or of course the hearing on the application for a temporary injunction—it would not necessarily have to go forward, but if they do not assent to the issuance of that injunction I do not see why we might not urge upon your Honor the continuation of that hearing. It is clear now that it cannot affect the clients of the gentlemen who have addressed your Honor at all. It will deal with these three gentlemen whose case is before your Honor.

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MR. CHASE: I have little different notion of the situation. I thought the Court at its own suggestion made reference to completing the pleading; and that upon that being done that there would be no preliminary hearing with reference to the temporary injunction, but that the matter would proceed on the merits.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you a bit. I thought when you asked me to have a commissioner appointed in the case the purpose of that request was to have the testimony in a way that it might be examined by the Full Court.

MR. CHASE: Yes.

THE COURT: Being assured that I hadn't any right to appoint a commissioner who would have power to report the facts to the Full Court except

so sure; I would rather not state at the moment without further reflection or examination of the authorities. But to say that it involves all the issues in the other case which has been settled by the master's report, is to state an untenable position.

THE COURT: I think it is at least safe to say that the respondents hope it does.

MR. WHIPPLE: Oh yes, but of course the administration of justice is not founded upon hope, because if it were it would come out very differently in lots of cases that I know of.

THE COURT: That is the reason I said I suspicion that some of them were not anxious to have the demursers sustained.

MR. WHIPPLE: Of course it reflects the entire purpose of the whole business. It is the hope of these outsiders to get in in some way to get away from Judge Dodge's decision. They are afraid it will be confirmed by the Court and they have from the time the Huilin petition was filed, all the way down around the fringes of the controversy—they have tried to get in even through the door of the State House, thrown wide open by the Attorney General.

THE COURT: Let me say again, I assume, looking at the bill broadly, that there were such difficulties that no justice would attempt to hear the case upon the merits without the assistance of a master. It would take weeks, sitting here, to hear this case on the

such questions as are proper to be raised and addressed to the discretion of the Court as to the issuing of a preliminary injunction—will be heard. As I said before, if the bill is presented to me and it looks to be a bad bill on the face of it, I shall not issue an injunction.

MR WHIPPLE: Your Honor will in effect consider whether, even in the absence of a formal demurser, the bill is demurrable.

THE COURT: If the bill appears to me to be demurrable—the bill in this case or in any other case when presented to me for a preliminary injunction—I should refuse to issue it. It is only when the bill appears prima facie to be a good bill that I ever issue it. If I do such a thing, counsel may assume off hand that I thought it was a good bill.

Publisher's Note—The above is a verbatim report, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

REPORT AGAINST MOTION PICTURE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Because Congress has passed a bill amending the penal law by adding the words 'motion picture films' to the list of articles which when adjudged indecent, are prohibited from carriage by common carrier from one state to another or through the mail, should give the motion picture industry no right to conclude that henceforth motion pictures are from every standpoint in the same category as newspapers, magazines, and books and therefore exempt from censorship," declares the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures.

This committee now has a bill for state censorship before the Massachusetts Legislature, which has already passed the House by a substantial majority, and is expected to come up in the Senate early in the week. The Senate ways and means committee yesterday reported the bill as "ought not to pass," one of the committee not voting, however.

As for motion pictures not being in the same category with newspapers and magazines, the committee on motion pictures points out that this has been the decision of supreme courts in three or four states and of a conference of mayors meeting in Albany, New York, last February.

CANADA'S NEED FOR CARE AND ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., has recently returned from a tour of the Dominion of Canada on which he was sent by the government in order to place before the people of the country the present economic conditions and the great need there is for carefulness and economy.

Dr. Robertson who speaks with authority, having but recently returned from overseas where he went to investigate after-war food problems, was recently interviewed in regard to his dominion-wide tour. He remarked that people were impatient of explanations of present conditions; what they wanted was an immediate remedy, but the consequences of four years of losses occasioned by the war and the destruction and waste could not be remedied in a twinkling. There was little use in looking for an immediate remedy for the present high cost of living owing to the fact that the world's production of foodstuffs was not nearly equal to the demand. There was great need for increased production before any decline in prices could be looked for. Farmers would continue to receive high prices for their products for the next two years.

Dr. Robertson contended that world conditions would have to be taken into consideration when the broad question of food supplies was being considered, and the policies of Europe would have much to do for at least the next two years with what was likely to happen to Canada's wheat crops. The allied governments had guaranteed minimum prices, the conclusion being that they wished to encourage in every possible way the industry of agriculture.

Speaking of retrenchment Dr. Robertson said he thought it would be a great mistake to economize in regard to education or agriculture; on both these questions the government must spend generously and courageously, adding that "as to the individual as well as the nation there is only one safe course to follow, to work diligently with intelligence, to live economically and to waste nothing."

Regarding Canada's financial position Dr. Robertson said that to enable the country to maintain its stable conditions of prosperity and to pay her debts, they must rely on the improvement of agriculture and the further development of her natural resources and industries. Further that in order to hold her place in the world's markets her people would have to be as well informed, as well trained and as well organized as others.

EUROPE'S STATUS ON THE DRINK QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—in an issue of The Morning Albertan, of Calgary, Alberta, appears an interview with W. E. Johnston, in which the well-known temperance advocate gives his views on the prohibition question in Europe. In the course of his remarks Mr. Johnston in part spoke as follows: "I have just received a cable from the Republic of Estonia," he said, "saying that

the people are shortly to have a national election on prohibition and the measure will probably carry.

"Finland is the first European country to go dry by vote of its Parliament. Norway has voted for the prohibition of all liquors containing over 12 per cent spirits. In other words, it is on a light wine and beer basis. Sweden, except in the large cities, is also dry as regards spirits. Denmark's magistrates have the power to refuse licenses for drinking places. As a result over 200 parishes are already dry. In France the French Anti-Alcohol League is active and 60 members of Parliament are dry as to spirits. In Italy the other day Premier Nitti astonished Parliament by announcing his purpose to introduce a bill to limit licensed drinking places because too much wine was being consumed. In Tzeczo-Slovakia, President Masaryk is a dry.

"There are, as yet, no very potent dry movements in Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, the Balkans or Poland. Russia is in a state of doubt. We do not know whether the Bolsheviks have kept the country dry or not. Scotland has a local option election this fall and we expect to carry many districts for the dry cause. There is no option election scheduled for Ireland, but my information is that 23 out of the 26 members of Parliament for Ulster are out-and-out dry.

"In England there is no machinery for voting on the question of prohibition, but there is a growing prohibition movement."

GOOD PROFITS FOR FARMERS FORECAST

Maine College of Agriculture Expert Says Backward Spring and Other Conditions Make This Good Season to Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—In the advice of M. D. Jones, farm management demonstrator of the Maine College of Agriculture extension service is followed. Maine farmers will not join in the "plant only for my own family needs" declaration that is so frequently heard in the agricultural sections of the country. He regards present conditions as especially promising in profits for the farmer.

"A principal reason why there ought to be good profits for Maine farmers who have the courage to plant heavily," said he, "is the unusual backwardness of the spring the whole country over. It is not unusual for one section of the country to be backward, but very exceptional for conditions to be so unfavorable all over the United States as they were up to the middle of May.

"Labor conditions seem to be about the same everywhere, scarce and generally poorer quality than formerly.

"The scarcity of fertilizer in some sections of this State will cut the acreage. Some states report a shortage of some kinds of seed.

"If the reports cited represent actual conditions, and judging from conditions in our own State, we have no reason to doubt them, then for those who are equipped for it this ought to be a good year to plant.

"The number of people in cities and towns is much larger in proportion to those on the farms than ever before. As long as high wages are paid for labor in mills and factories produce will find a ready market. Hotel proprietors report prospects for a big summer trade which would make the outlook for local markets good.

"The crops which will pay best depend on local soil and market conditions. Labor and materials cannot be spent this year on crops which are unprofitable, only those which will bring the largest returns for labor expended can be considered. On some farms feeding crops pay good returns, on others there is opportunity for satisfactory cash crops. A large number give opportunity for a combination of the two.

"Taking all conditions into consideration, backward season, labor shortage, scarcity of fertilizer and the prospects for good demand nothing short of a radical change in economic conditions would cause a failure.

"It is a good season to plant."

COURT-MARTIAL AFTER DISCHARGE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation whereby army officers who committed offenses subject to court-martial during the world war may be arrested, tried and sentenced, is asked by the Secretary of War of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees. Many former officers, after their discharge, have been found to have committed offenses for which they should be court-martialed. The Secretary recommends amendment of the ninety-fourth article of war as it appears in legislation now in the hands of the committees by adding: "And if any officer, being guilty, while in the military service of the United States, of embezzlement of ration savings, post exchange, company, or other like funds, or of embezzlement of money or other property intrusted to his charge by an enlisted man or men, receives his discharge or is dismissed or dropped from the rolls, he shall continue to be liable to arrest and held for trial by court-martial in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not been so discharged, dismissed, or dropped from the rolls."

The Secretary directs also that henceforth officers shall not be dropped from the rolls until investigation has disclosed whether they should be brought to trial by court-martial.

SUPPRESSIVE BILLS VETO ACCLAIMED

Liberal Opinion Hails Action of New York Governor, Who Saw Menace to Liberty in Lusk and Faron Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith's veto of the three Lusk-Martin bills, the two Walters-Faron bills and the bill aimed at outlawing the Socialist Party in this State, was received with satisfaction by liberals, Socialists, radicals and citizens represented by the Bar Association committee which opposed the ousting of the Socialist assemblymen, who cannot be numbered among any of those three classes.

It was agreed that whereas rejection of the other measures was one of the greatest victories ever scored against reaction in this State, the refusal of the Governor to approve a bill which attempted to outlaw the Socialist Party was probably the most significant of his decisions.

The bill provided for an amendment to the election law, authorizing the Attorney-General to apply to the Appellate Division of the Third Department to determine whether a political party supported theories opposed to the federal or state constitutions. He should make such application on receipt of information that such party was unconstitutional. If the Appellate Division agreed, then the party would have been deprived of all party prerogatives, including a place on the ballot.

Power Would Be Despotic

Such power, the Governor ruled, would be despotic, throwing the Appellate Court into political controversy. It would confer on a few men the power to disfranchise thousands of voters, and the power might be used by men of one political belief on the faith of affidavit without hearing a witness. The evils of ultra-radicalism, apprehended by the bill's proponents, would be enhanced by it. No majority should have the right to exclude a minority from its just participation in government. The Declaration of Independence declared all men created equal. Each man was entitled to his own opinion and must be left free to express it, so long as he violated no law. Law, in a democracy, meant protection of the rights and liberties of the minority.

"It is," said the Governor, "a confession of the weakness of our own faith in the righteousness of our cause, when we attempt to suppress by law those who do not agree with us."

Another bill would have prevented a legislator-elect from taking his seat merely by a majority vote of the House after objection had been made to his taking the oath of office. The mere statement of the provisions of this bill seemed to the Governor sufficient to condemn it.

Liberty of Speech Defended

The Governor would not approve the bill aimed to destroy the Rand School (Socialist) and other educational institutions and courses deemed detrimental to the State, because it denied the people's right to full liberty and speech. This right could be abridged only if the law were violated by the speech or teaching. "It was unthinkable that the state Board of Regents or any body of men should have the absolute power to prohibit the teaching of any subject of which they disapproved. The bill would have reduced education to a formula prescribed by governmental agency, abolished the clash of opinions from which progress arises, destroyed tolerance and imposed an intellectual autocracy upon the people.

Dismissing the bill which would

have established secret police in the Attorney-General's office to ferret out criminal anarchy, the Governor said that secret police could be necessary only during wars. In peace time, the courts, the district attorneys and the usual police should be sufficient for all purposes.

The Governor did not think any man should be given the power toigmatize a public school-teacher as disloyal without a hearing. He could not approve of the bill requiring that the commissioner of education revoke the certificate of a teacher suspected of being disloyal. Opposition to any established institution would have been sufficient for disqualification of any teacher, no matter how intelligent that opposition or how conscientious the teacher. The bill deprived teachers of their right to freedom of thought and therefore discriminated against them.

Habeas Corpus Writs Refused YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Forty men held in jail here for deportation as members of the Communist Party have been refused writs of habeas corpus by United States Judge D. C. Westenhaver.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Boys Home Population Drops
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition has decreased the population of the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, in the opinion of Lambert L. Jackson, superintendent of the school, at a meeting held under the auspices of the civics department of the Montclair Women's Club. In October, 1919, there were 642 boys in the school, he said, while now there are 520. He said that in many instances home conditions have been improved since the establishment of prohibition, and in these cases the families of the boys in the school have asked their sons to return home.

Prohibition May Provide Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Prohibition seems likely to be an important factor in affording relief in the housing situation here and thereby proving itself an economic benefit of great importance to the people of this city at a time when housing is at a premium. Not only is it likely to be the means of providing accommodations to a large number of people, but also have an effect of somewhat modifying the demands which landlords have been making. This situation has been brought about by the fact that prohibition has so reduced the number of inmates in the Milwaukee house of correction that William Momsen, the superintendent, proposes that it be thrown open to accommodate a great number of families who are without homes. The house of correction with its fine new buildings has accommodations for 800 persons. At present there are but 273 inmates in the institution. A year ago at this time there were about 400 prisoners, while at one time in 1918 there were 525 inmates. Mr. Momsen says that prohibition is directly responsible for the reduction. The situation is looked upon by prohibition leaders here as most gratifying and an indication of the tremendous economic benefits which must result from the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment after a considerable period of time has elapsed during which the law has been properly enforced.

PROMISING WHEAT REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Bureau of Statistics has issued the first Dominion crop report for 1920. In the course of this it is stated that only 4 per cent of the fall-sown wheat was destroyed, which is the smallest proportion on record. This happy state of affairs was mainly due to the depth of snow and the late spring, as it is usually the alternating

frosts and thaws during the early spring which destroys the fall-sown wheat. Deducting this 4 per cent there are 740,300 acres of fall wheat to be harvested during 1920 as compared with 672,793 acres, the average during the last 10 years. Very little, if any, better abundance of moisture in the ground is, however, reported which, with favorable weather since 1910, when systematic records growth.

were commenced by the census and statistics office. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec very little seed

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
LAGRANGE, Georgia—With Mayor J. E. Dunson as acting chairman and John H. Jones as secretary, a chamber of commerce has been organized here. Lester C. Busch, former secretary of the local Board of Trade, has been asked to return to this city and become president of the chamber.

The store closes at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Special Sales for Monday

Women's Fine Silk Dresses

for sports, daytime and dinner wear

at \$48.00, 59.00, 67.00 & 78.00

Women's Tailored Suits

smart Spring models, all-wool materials

at \$58.00

Women's Silk Negligees

at \$14.50 & 19.50

(War Revenue tax additional)

Women's and Misses'

Silk Bathing Costumes

at \$8.75 & 18.50

(All of the above Sales on the Third Floor)

Fifteen Thousand Yards of

36-inch Fine Chiffon Taffeta

in white, black and colors (including navy blue)

at \$2.45 per yard

(First Floor)

Three Thousand Yards of

44-in. Imported Swiss Organdy

in colors and black

at 92c. per yard

(First Floor)

—are best for every purpose: for everyday wear, for work and for play. They are smart enough to wear with the most fashionable frocks and sturdy enough to withstand the strain of constant activity.

And then you may wash your Warner's as often as you do your dainty lingerie, and it will be just as good as new. Every corset guaranteed.

Glen Shirts Collar Co.
121 Tremont St., Boston

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY MRS. BLANCHE K. CORBY, C. S. B.

Mrs. Blanche K. Corby, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

Some years ago while walking in the city of Paris one day with a friend, we met a friend of his who said that he had just been assisting at a concert, which he praised in the highest terms. After we parted from him I expressed some surprise that a performer should be so frankly enthusiastic about a performance in which he had taken part; whereupon my friend, with only partially concealed amusement, informed me that the gentleman, using the word assist in a sense frequently employed in French, meant that he had assisted at the concert as one of the audience, not as a performer. In this beautiful and true sense we all assist at a Christian Science lecture. It matters not whether one is led by curiosity to come, or because of the interest aroused by having heard or observed that Christian Science is a cheering doctrine, or whether one comes hoping that religious faith may be strengthened, or whether one comes because, already immeasurably blessed by Christian Science, he finds in the restatement of its divine facts recurring inspiration, or whether one comes because he has turned to Christian Science for healing after having sounded the depths of suffering and wrung them out, one and all come, at any rate, in an expectant attitude, consciously or otherwise seeking the one God and His ever compassionate and available Christ as taught in Christian Science. In these times, when the whole material world seems shaken, it is a privilege to hear a lecture by one who speaks of those things which, the apostle says, cannot be shaken, from the standpoint of great experience in healing the sick, redeeming the sinful, and in teaching the pure metaphysics of Christian Science.

I have the pleasure and honor to introduce Mrs. Blanche K. Corby, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

The Lecture

Mrs. Corby in her lecture said:

The message that Christian Science brings to the world today is one of good cheer; it is one of hope, comfort, health—complete salvation. To a world stricken with suffering and unrest, Christian Science offers deliverance from all the discords of life. Every one desires to live, because life is natural and normal, and a knowledge of the best means whereby life may be conserved and made harmonious is indeed most worthy of one's thought and consideration. Humanity generally has not looked to God for daily and hourly help in times of trouble. It has not believed that God is available under all conditions and circumstances; but there is no human condition so desperate, no disease so obstinate that man cannot be released from it through divine aid, for God, who is Love, is all-powerful.

Man's understanding of God reaches the pinnacle when he declares and knows that God is Love. This synonym for God is the highest concept of Him. It is the tender, compassionate sense which was expressed by Christ Jesus in his work.

Because Christian Scientists no longer have a personalized, limited sense of God but speak of Him as divine Principle, the objection is sometimes made that this term applied to Deity seems abstract and cold, but as the true meaning of the word principle is basis or foundation which governs all that proceeds from it, we find that the term is a most appropriate one for God.

Every thinking person cognizes things that exist; because of his belief in the existence of things, he believes that there is a first cause or creator. Christian Science proclaims that God is cause of all created things. It declares God to be Omnipresence and Omnipotence, the all-inclusive infinite One, or as Mrs. Eddy so comprehensively states, "The Adorable One," which includes all life, law, power, intelligence, and action. This all-inclusive Omnipotence or the One Presence is best understood as Mind. The one omnipotent Mind or one conscious Being is expressed after its own kind, then all that expresses it must be mental because the activity of mind is thought. Everything is mental, whether upon a good or evil, a spiritual or material plane. All that we are conscious of today is the result of thought, that we exist as mortals is the result of thought that has gone before. All the history of the past and all present human activity are mental. Every human achievement—every discovery brought to light—is the result of somebody's thought. If it were possible for thought to cease on earth today, complete inaction, which is death, would result. All that engages man's attention, the daily routine of business, of home and family, the great manufacturing activities, agricultural development, all the pursuits of life, would cease. Every complaint of the body is expressed through thought. If man could not think he could not be conscious of bodily pain and discomfort; it is only when all things are resolved into thought, into mental conditions, that the mystery of evil disappears. All wrong thought with its discordant results can be corrected by right thinking which can be continued only from the standpoint of changeless Truth, divine Principle or spiritual unfoldment.

Salvation

Salvation is gained through right thinking. Many theories of salvation

have been presented to the world, but only one has proved satisfactory and unfailing. Christ Jesus came as the Way-shower; he declared and demonstrated a full and complete salvation. Jesus did not teach that a man must die in order to be saved or reach God; nowhere in the Scriptures is found any authority for saying that he considered evil and death at all necessary or in accord with divine law; but he did say, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death."

When the beginner in Christian Science reads in the Scriptures that God pronounced His creation good; that He was satisfied with it; that He was entirely satisfied with man made in His own image and likeness; that this man was given dominion over all the earth; the question is sure to arise; What has taken place that man is not expressing his God-given dominion today? Christian Science relates to this age the fact that nothing has happened to weaken or to destroy man's God-given dominion. It is impossible that man, made in the image and likeness of God, could fall into evil and sin, yet the belief that he did so fall has caused all the sorrow and suffering on earth. The beginner further asks, "If God is infinite good, where did evil come from, what is its cause and origin?" When we learn to think in accord with divine Mind, we find that evil in individual consciousness disappears, and that, therefore, the only cause for evil or sin is a false belief, a wrong thought, and not a spiritual fact. In the degree that man ceases to think evil, evil and sin disappear; and proportionately as that disappearance takes place, goes all the mystery of evil, all its presence and power.

Healing

The first step toward freedom from evil is generally taken through the desire for physical healing. The healing method used by Jesus is unique, but there is no mystery, nothing supernatural about it. It is the simple teaching of Jesus, the spontaneous and natural result of better thinking. The physical healing in Christian Science is not for the purpose of making a man more comfortable in materiality, of enabling him to eat more food without discomfort, or to indulge more freely in appetites and passions without evil effect, but the sole purpose of physical healing is to reveal the truth about life. Christian Science heals the sick to establish the fact of the reality of God, or good, and it heals the sinner to prove the unreality of sin, or evil. Christian Science does not teach that sickness and evil do not seem real to the human consciousness; but it does teach that the human consciousness is a false consciousness that expresses itself according to its false beliefs in all the phenomena of evil and sickness, and that healing through correction or overcoming is accomplished only through the understanding of God and His law.

Throughout human history man has deified himself, he has created God in the image and likeness of a mortal instead of finding that he himself is the image and likeness of God. Because God has been believed to be a mighty being manifesting jealousy, anger, revenge, visiting his wrath upon his people, the belief that might is right has grown to the utmost. Because of the deification of the mortal or material mind and its beliefs, the statement is sometimes ignorantly made that the healing of Christian Science is wrought through suggestion, or the action of the human mind, one mind controlling another human mind. In order to correct this accusation made against his healing works, Jesus said, "If I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your children cast them out?" (Matt. 12, 27), and showed that evil cannot corrupt evil. The human mind, unilluminated, and uninstructed in spiritual law, cannot possibly understand spiritual healing, nor the means by which it is accomplished; so it insists that it must be after its own method—that is, the operation of the human will through hypnotism or what is popularly called modern psychology. Nothing can be farther from the truth.

Revelation

The teacher of mathematics does not subject his pupil to a state of hypnosis in order to teach the science of numbers, but reveals to him the principle of mathematics, the truth about numbers. If each step in the solution of a problem were mentally imposed upon the child, he would not be trained to think for himself; on the contrary, he would be schooled in the habit of responding to suggestion from without. The pupil, to be alert and progressive, must be taught to think correctly, he must be free from the personal domination and control of the teacher. In like manner, the Christian Science practitioner knows that the human will must be divorced from the every Christian Science treatment; indeed the human will cannot give a Christian Science treatment. The practitioner's part in the healing work is to reveal to the patient the science, or truth of being.

This truth at work in the consciousness of the sufferer heals and saves. The human mind believes fundamentally in both good and evil, and that which has evil as a fundamental quality cannot heal. It is wholly through the action and operation of spiritual law that the sick are healed. Christian Science treatment creates a desire to know and to do the will of God. It is regenerating in its influence. Mesmeric suggestion and hypnotism weaken the subject's ability to do what is right. His subjection to another mentality in the least degree is in itself an evil. Healing is not accomplished through concentration nor holding the thought for others, but through consecration

of thought and purpose and love for God and man. The reading of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has cured thousands of sickness and sin; one hundred pages of the book contain testimonies of healing through the reading alone. No mesmeric suggestion is used in the book to accomplish such results, no human domination or control is exercised, but the revelation of truth contained in those pages opens the understanding, and healing follows as a natural consequence.

The objection is sometimes made that Christian Science practice does not take into account the symptoms of disease. It does, however, recognize the symptoms, but only to analyze the mental cause which has produced the physical suffering. If the mental cause is found to be hatred, fear, resentment, grief, or anxiety, what prescription could be administered internally, or what application could be applied outwardly that could possibly correct such cause of disease? Because the popular forms of healing deal with the effect instead of the cause, there is a long list of so-called incurable diseases; incurable, only because some men have said that they cannot cure them. Jesus never said that disease is incurable or difficult to heal, but instead he said to the woman who had been bowed together for many years, "Satan hath bound thee"; in other words, her belief in evil had caused her physical infirmity. The majority of cures wrought by Christian Science have been of diseases pronounced incurable, and the great ranks of Christian Scientists today are composed largely of those who have been compelled to turn to God for aid because some man had said he could not heal them. That is indeed a happy day when we learn that man cannot heal, but that God can and does.

Centuries of time can never make a lie or false claim true, for it was false from the beginning; neither can centuries of misconception diminish the power of God, who is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

Mankind's Greatest Enemy

Fear is the arch-enemy of humanity, and many are those who are living under its constant pressure and know not how to escape from its bondage. Throughout all time man has bowed down to fear as to a false god, and is confronted by its suggestions in all the activities of human existence. Fear attends his advent into the world, and throughout his life he is educated to be afraid; afraid of the food he eats, the air he breathes, and of the wind that blows; he is afraid of his brother man, afraid of his own body, and afraid of God. Little wonder that he is sick and in trouble. Christian Science reveals that God's universe including man was created without fear, that the real man has no fear of disease, contagion or epidemic, therefore fear is without hope and without God, and anything without God has no real existence, because God is the only creator.

Christian Science says to the suffering and fearful, you are suffering only from false beliefs, the result of ignorance and fear; ignorance of the changeless laws of God, good, and fear of the ever-changing laws of man. An example of the instability of the laws of man lies in the belief of a former generation which considered tomatoes to be a deadly poison, while today they are recommended as a most wholesome food. The Christian Science practitioner knows that man needs to be freed from ignorance and fear, which he recognizes as the predisposing cause of disease. The sick are healed to establish the fact of the reality of good and the unreality of error. The healing in Christian Science is not confined to physical healing alone, but may be applied throughout the whole range of human experience. It is indeed so intensely practical that it can be used in the routine of everyday life. Since God is the only cause or creator, all real law emanates from Him, and there is no peace or safety in living in disobedience to His law. The engineer who spans the yawning chasm over which great trains are rushed in safety, owes his accomplishment to absolute obedience to the laws governing construction. These laws were in existence in prehistoric days, but man was limited in the execution of them because of his ignorance of them. Christian Science is the religion of opportunity. There is an old and hackneyed saying that opportunity knocks but once at man's door, old and hackneyed and almost universally believed. When it is understood that opportunity is a divine idea, or right thought, therefore boundless and unlimited, and that it is always knocking at the door of consciousness, man will enjoy success instead of failure, and when he knows success from the standpoint of Principle, he will be able to understand the failures of the past and profit thereby.

One of the greatest torments that beset mankind is the fear of lack. The law of infinite Mind includes no provision for poverty and lack. Christian Science teaches that the amplitude of God is the sufficient supply of man enabling him to be fed and clothed and is the true substance which is changeless and imperishable. Jesus, the man of God, knew no lack nor limitation. He turned water into wine when there seemed to be a lack at the marriage feast, he multiplied the loaves and the fishes when the multitudes believed there was no bread, he found gold in the fish's mouth when the disciples said there was no money for taxes. Throughout his whole career he constantly supplied the needs of humanity, proving that God is a God of abundance. At the most crucial moment in his whole

career, when forsaken of men, even by his own disciples, Jesus was forced to prove the abundance of life by overcoming death on the cross. When he declared, "They will be done," he overcame death, because in declaring the will of God he declared the law of Life. In overcoming death, man's most feared enemy, he proved the continuity of consciousness, — the eternality of life.

Christ Jesus

It is generally accepted by all Christians that Christianity relates essentially to the system taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, and it is also believed that Jesus' plan of salvation reveals the true way; in the healing of disease, raising the dead, and in all the works of his ministry, he was bearing witness to the Truth in accordance with the law of God. Christianity is not the creed of any sect; it is the demand of God to be Christlike and to prove faith by works. The Christians of the world believed in Jesus as a teacher and spiritual leader instead of a healer, but it was wholly by his works that he proved his divinity. True religion is not a theory, but a knowledge of the Science of being, to be wrought out in life practice. The need of the world today for a religion which inspires its followers to emulate Christ Jesus in his teachings and practice is fully met by Christian Science. If Christians are to continue in the Word as followers of Jesus, they must prove they accept it to be true by doing the works. Jesus proved what he knew by what he did. All that he said and did was from the basis of the demonstrated Christ, Truth, and the same Christ, Truth, is as available and demonstrable today as when Jesus lived upon earth. A so-called law that can be annulled or set aside, that some supernatural event may be produced, was never a law but a belief; the law of infinite Mind is eternal and unchanging and cannot possibly be violated or set aside that so-called miracles may be performed. Jesus did not violate but fulfilled all law, and individually he did all there was to do and then said to his followers, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16, 33), the world of material sense, and his is the example for all time.

Christ

The Christ or Truth by which Jesus overcame the world, Paul said was "Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life" (Hebrews 7, 3). Mrs. Eddy defines Christ as, "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." (Science and Health, p. 583.) All through human history great spiritual leaders have proclaimed the Christ. Abraham departed from the idol worship of his fathers, because he discerned something beyond the material sense of existence and proclaimed the one God as Spirit. Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets who followed were able, through spiritual discernment, to look beyond the veil of matter, and to discern the Christ, Truth, or Saviour of the people, with signs following. After centuries of trial and great suffering, with here and there a glimpse of the Christ, Truth, which gave strength and courage to those who discerned, came John the Baptist declaring, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand"; and immediately following came the greatest prophet of all, the man, Christ Jesus, who gave a demonstration of the Christ, Truth, so clear and practical, that it will forever remain a dispensation among men.

The healing of the early Christian church was a natural part of its religion and will always remain the natural part of Christianity. Again came the long night of materialism as the result of the waning faith of the early Christians in the power of God to save them from persecution. In their dire distress they yielded to the temptation to which we are all subjected under pressing circumstances and made the mistake of looking away from the power that had always helped them to mere materialism; instead of turning to God, they turned to a human personality, and perhaps to one of the most subtle and deceitful personalities that history records. They looked to Constantine to befriend them and because of turning from Principle to their power their healings were lost. Ritualism and ceremony usurped the proofs that Jesus required of his followers, and for centuries preaching and profession were considered the essentials of Christianity; then there appeared in fulfillment of prophecy a woman bringing a new light upon the Scriptures, a vision of the eternal Christ coming, as of old, because of the world's great need. Christian Scientists believe that God does it operate because of any mental argument, but because it declares and demonstrates the spiritual facts of being; true prayer is deliverance from evil beliefs, and is the process by which man gains heaven here and now. Christian Scientists have many proofs of the protecting power of prayer, or right thought. This does not mean that God selects Christian Scientists upon whom to bestow special protection, but it does mean this—that faithful Christian Scientists, like Daniel in the lions' den, like the Hebrew boys in the fiery furnace, may have protection in the hour of danger because they know their God—which is the promise of Scripture and it is most impressively set forth in the Ninety-first Psalm which says, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." We are always protected when we abide in the consciousness of divine Mind and do not wander out into the mazes of human belief. Christian Science teaches that the individuality and identity of God's creation is forever preserved and expressed. It does not teach that creation is ultimately absorbed, or merged into one spirit. The individuality of each idea is forever expressed.

Blanche K. Corby

Christian Scientists accept the teaching of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation and believe that the golden thread of Truth which runs throughout unites all ages as the Christ is revealed. Science and Health has given an illumination to the Scriptures that enables the student to comprehend their spiritual import. If the Bible is God's word to his people, then it is for us today to know and to understand it. No longer do Christian Scientists read the Scriptures in a perfunctory manner, but it is their delight to read and study them daily.

The last fifty years have witnessed an intensity and breadth of interest in Bible study unprecedented in the history of the Christian church, is the testimony of no less an authority than the Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., editor of the Scofield Reference Bible.

The first tenet of The Christian Science Church reads, "We take the inspired word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life." Christian Science teaches unreservedly, as necessary for sound doctrine, what are considered the essentials of religion; it teaches that there is one infinite, omnipresent Father-Mother God, the creator of all. It teaches the divine sonship in the everpresent Christ; the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, in the unfolding consciousness of fatherhood and sonship; the atonement or man's at-one-ment with God through Christ as demonstrated by Jesus when he proved that life is eternal; the baptism of Spirit, which cleanses from the impurities of the carnal or fleshly mind; and the resurrection through progress and growth in Truth into the complete satisfac-

tion and perfection of God and his likeness.

The Bible as a book of human history would be of no more value to-day than any other ancient history were it not for that thread of Truth which has preserved it throughout all time and has made it sacred to all Christians.

The Christian warfare, the strife in individual consciousness, is ever the same in the overcoming of evil with Truth, therefore, the experiences of the people of God, of every prophet and apostle, depict the conflict between good and evil experienced by every mortal. Religious history presents different conditions of thought; the story of Job's life is illustrative of the life of every man born into the flesh. Mortal man, like Job, has looked in vain for a contented state of mind. Searching for satisfaction and happiness he has plunged into every pleasure only to find disappointment. Business and the accumulation of money have been the resort of many to gain content and peace of mind, but the goal has ever been a will-o'-the-wisp just ahead but never within grasp. Men have been prone to believe that there is no religious teaching that is satisfactory or dependable, and at last arrive at that place in their experience where they exclaim, "all is vanity and vexation of spirit" (Ecclesiastes 1, 14). At this point they may be ready for Christian Science and when they understand it, they can then declare, as did Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Mortal mind has within itself no saving grace. It suggests its own sense of happiness and pleasure; if man chooses to look to matter for satisfaction, he must accept all the suffering that accompanies this belief. Jesus' statement, "The flesh profiteth nothing," is identical with the statement of Science and Health in what is known as the scientific statement of being, that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation." Christian Scientists have found that the teaching of their textbook does not vary one hairbreadth from the teaching of the Bible.

The Discoverer and Founder

Little more than 50 years ago there was just one Christian Scientist on earth, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. She says, in "Retrospection and Introspection," that from her very childhood she was impelled by a hunger and thirst after divine things, a desire for something better than matter and apart from it. This spiritual desire made her always concentrated in thought and purpose to the endeavor to know and to understand God.

Mrs. Eddy came of devotedly religious parents, and became a member of the Congregational Church when a very young girl, even though her confession of faith was not in accord with the strict and relentless theology of that day. She had discerned God as Love, and through this discernment lost her fear of the old Calvinistic decree of predestination. With maturing years came the conviction of the unreliable nature of all things material, and at last, she was left to die as the result of an injury supposed to be fatal. She then called for her Bible, and while reading of the events wrought by Jesus realized that God was as able to heal them as in centuries past, and she immediately arose from her bed restored to health. Centuries of time had not annulled God's promises, and with her healing came the determination to know the Science or truth of that which had wrought such a change in her life. She devoted years to the research; and at last, in the divine and natural order of events, in 1875, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was given to the world. This experience is most comprehensively set forth in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," a short biographical account of her own life. She writes of her great discovery "My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery how to be well myself, and how to make others so . . . I then withdrew from society about three years,—to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind that should take the things of God and show them to the creature, and reveal the great curative Principle,—Deity.

"The Bible was my textbook. It answered my questions as to how I was healed; but the Scriptures had to me a new meaning, a new tongue. Their spiritual significance appeared; and I apprehended for the first time, in their spiritual meaning, Jesus' teaching and demonstration, and the Principle and rule of spiritual Science and metaphysical healing,—in a word, Christian Science.

"I named it *Christian*, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual. God I called *immortal Mind*. That which sins, suffers, and dies, I named *mortal mind*. The physical senses, or sensuous nature, I called *error and shadow*. Soul I denominated *substance*, because Soul alone is truly substantial. God I characterized as individual entity, but His corporeality I denied. The real I claimed as eternal; and its antipodes, or the temporal, I described as unreal. Spirit I called the *reality*; and matter, the *unreality*.

The Master Metaphysician

Not one statement of Science and Health is presented as hypothesis or as theory of human opinion, but every statement issues from the standpoint of demonstration and proof. From Plato, the pagan philosopher, to the more advanced thought of Emerson includes centuries of time, but only here and there is there a glint of light. No human philosophy or

GREETINGS FROM MEXICO TO WORLD

Official of the New Liberal Constitutional Government Outlines Its Aims at the Clark University Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—"What I can assure you and the world is that Mexico is going to rely upon laws which will satisfy and protect every legal right, every legitimate enterprise, laws that will encourage foreign capital to go into Mexico and to help us to develop our natural resources, laws against which no objections can be justly taken," said Manuel de la Peña, who is handling in New York all official business of the new Liberal Constitutional Government of Mexico, in his address on "Greetings to the World," at the Clark University Conference on Mexico and the Caribbean yesterday afternoon.

Dr. L. J. Cox, professor of history at Northwestern University and member of the commission of 1918 to study conditions throughout Mexico, in addressing the conference upon "The Mexican Problem," after pointing out the various historical factors that have gone to make the Mexico of today, advocated an immediate loan to Mexico. He said that Carranza, who espoused a program combining political privilege with social regeneration, but who was "unwilling to play the game fairly and abide by the result," had failed for lack of adequate funds, and that his successor must not be permitted to fail for like reason. And he looked upon education as the ultimate solution of the Mexican problem.

Educational Facilities

Francis R. Taylor, chairman of the recent commission to visit Friends' missions in Mexico, told of having found the lack of educational facilities and of popular thrift to be very serious in that country. A hopeful note was sounded by E. D. Trowbridge, general manager of the Mexico Company, who said that the whole period of the revolution from 1911 to date had, in spite of all its ills, done much in the way of an advance in thought and social development, which would be of great help in the solution of reconstruction problems.

John F. Moors, president of the Boston Associated Charities, asserted that "we Americans who desire justice have before us a very solemn duty, to keep informed with regard to developments to the south of us and make sure that this country is not induced to take any fatal step."

Manuel de la Peña, after declaring that "we all know that at the end, whatever be the trend of events, justice and righteousness will prevail," said:

"Mexico is evolving from an epoch of darkness. Experience has opened the eyes of the people, sufferings and hardships have shown us the straight road toward progress, and if we have overthrown an objectionable régime it was because we knew that it was moving in the wrong direction, that it had stepped aside from the path of justice and the right interpretation of the national ideals."

Revolutionary Movement

"You Americans in the United States ask yourselves why it is that the elections being so near, scheduled to

take place this coming month of July, we Mexicans could not wait for them in order to settle our differences through the ballot. But I desire to ask you, should one of your presidents manifest a desire to manipulate the elections in favor of a candidate of his own choice and quite unknown to the people only because that candidate has offered to become a blind tool in the hands of such a president, if this man in order to assure that purpose intended to send troops to some of the States and even to overthrow the legal Governor of one of them; if this man were to use all the power which the people have vested in him; the money belonging to the Nation, to support his unpopular candidate, and at the same time setting every sort of obstacle in the way of the other candidates; if you saw your country provoking the enmity of all other countries without accomplishing anything for the welfare of your own people; if you understood that the coming election was going to be just a farce through which such a dishonest regime would perpetuate itself in power; through which such a dishonest resort to the ballot, would you not then resort to bullets? Unfortunately, that was the case in Mexico.

"We young men of Mexico, and with us all those who know this country have realized that, unless foreign capital and immigration be encouraged to go into our country and develop the natural resources, those resources are lost to the world. Those men who are willing to come to us, bringing with them the necessary capital to help themselves by helping us to develop our lands, our mines and all our natural resources, will not go in and settle in a country in which they are not properly protected by the laws. We know how the United States has been developed by foreign capital and immigration, because they found a country which received them with open arms and just laws. We realize that our country has immense treasures which are waiting for the hands that are going to make them useful to mankind; we realize that we need aid from outside, from the whole world, since no country has ever advanced by its own forces when enclosed within an impassable wall, the existence of which the world has a right to forbid."

Protection of Foreigners

"Therefore, the laws that we intend to uphold will protect that foreign capital and immigration, so far as it may be done in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and equity. We, young men of Mexico, who have had the benefit of observing the consequences that past mistakes have brought to our people, intend, in order to accomplish a truly patriotic work, to give especial attention to the education of the Indians who form the greatest part of the present population of Mexico. So far, the governments of Mexico have forgotten the Indians, some of them have emerged and made themselves illustrious, but the great majority is still down, prevented from amounting to anything by the ignorance in which they have been kept.

"Indians have been accused of being a turbulent race; they are not. They are peaceful, but they are easily misled by anyone who offers to better their sad condition and now we mean to better it, without giving them arms, but schools and books.

"The Liberal Constitutional Government comes with open arms to you. All the leaders of the revolution have spoken to the American people asking their friendship and cooperation which we know you are willing to give. General Obregon, prominent among those leaders, has said:

"My ideal for the relations between Mexico and the United States is to

make the international border like the Canadian boundary, withdrawing troops, except customs officials.

"Carranza's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was a mistake, although I believe Carranza was perfectly sincere in the belief that his policy was best for Mexico."

Message from Mr. Huerta

"Furthermore, I will quote a message from Mr. Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional President of the new government, which was dated the thirteenth of the present month:

"I beg to ask you to inform the government of the United States of America that we have given complete guarantees to natives and foreigners not only in this state, but by all civil and military authorities therein. The present government of Mexico also will maintain the firm purpose of following the same line of conduct by giving the necessary and ample guarantees to the foreign capital that may be invested in this republic, in conformity with our laws.

"Our government is also well disposed to develop relations with the United States, in conformity with the postulates of international law and with the criterion of absolute justice, "equity and good faith."

"We mean to banish hatred, that obstacle which stands in the way of mankind; we intend to create love and friendship through mutual understanding; we want you to go there, to know us, to become acquainted with the real Mexican people. We also want all Mexicans to go back to their country. We have eliminated the word 'exiles.' They are no longer exiled from Mexico. We have even banished the word 'amnesty' because it means pardon. During our long and bitter struggle for freedom and democracy some Mexicans have been mistaken, some misled; they were honest and sincere in their opinion; they need no pardon; they are guilty of no offense; Mexico is their country, and the doors are open to them. We want the cooperation of every honest man."

Former Ambassador Wilson

"The creation and recognition of an independent Mexican republic extending southward from the Rio Grande to the twenty-second parallel, was a suggestion made by Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador for Mexico.

Such a state, including the present states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas and the territory of Lower California, would constitute a buffer state three times the size of Texas between the United States and Mexico. Such a state," said Ambassador Wilson, "would afford self-government to a part of Mexico which the central government of Mexico City has never been able to successfully control and which has been the breeding place of all recent Mexican revolutionary movements. It would leave remaining to Mexico the territory which is the center of her wealth and population and over which she might reasonably be expected to exercise successful control."

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They are peaceful, but they are easily misled by anyone who offers to better their sad condition and now we mean to better it, without giving them arms, but schools and books.

"The Liberal Constitutional Government comes with open arms to you. All the leaders of the revolution have spoken to the American people asking their friendship and cooperation which we know you are willing to give. General Obregon, prominent among those leaders, has said:

"My ideal for the relations between Mexico and the United States is to

TRANSPORTATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Railroads Exhausted in War Periods—Heroic Efforts Needed for Reconstruction, Reports Commissar Leonard Krassin

IV.
This is the last in a series of four articles on the proceedings of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in session in Moscow, early in 1920, published in The Christian Science Monitor. The first three appeared on May 19, 20 and 21.

NEW YORK, New York—Reporting to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, at its meeting in Moscow last March, upon the transportation situation in Soviet Russia, Leonid Krassin, Commissar of Ways and Communications, said that the disruption had become much worse in the two preceding months. He reminded the committee, however, that a transportation crisis prevailed at that time, not only in Soviet Russia, but in every other European country. The Russian railroads had become utterly exhausted during the world war and the civil war. The destruction by the White Guards of rolling stock. He reported that a month after the establishment of this cooperation very good results were achieved on the Moscow-Kazan line. The commissar also reported a great improvement in the speed with which cars were loaded, an increase in the number of freight trains to 20 per cent in the fuel supply; the achievement of greater regularity in the train schedules; and an increase in the number of repaired locomotives.

Reserve of Food Supplies

According to M. Zurupa, the Commissar of Supplies, the Russian Soviet Government up to the first of last February had gathered a reserve of various food supplies amounting to 108,000,000 pounds (1,944,000 tons). M. Zurupa stated that the Commissar of Supplies had at its disposal at that time 34,000,000 pounds (612,000 tons) of grain, including 10,000,000 pounds (130,000 tons) of oats, 30,000,000 pounds (540,000 tons) of hay. The supplies

portant function of a political organization connected with the commissariat. Tried workingmen—Communists—were employed in every railway district in the task of combating laziness, exploitation and speculation, and in educating the railroad workers to understand fully the necessity of a regularly functioning transportation system.

Of great importance, said Mr. Krassin, was the agreement between the Commissar of Ways and Communications and the Commissar of War for the utilization of the reserve army of Kazan for a month's work on the railroads between Kazan, Moscow and Yekaterinburg, and also for the participation of the Red armies of the western front in the repair of rolling stock. He reported that a month after the establishment of this cooperation very good results were achieved on the Moscow-Kazan line. The commissar also reported a great improvement in the speed with which cars were loaded, an increase in the number of freight trains to 20 per cent in the fuel supply; the achievement of greater regularity in the train schedules; and an increase in the number of repaired locomotives.

Privation in Many Places

The condition of the railroads was such, however, that it was very difficult to bring these supplies to the industrial districts, and, in consequence, great privation prevailed in many places. The commissar reported an increased willingness on the part of the peasants to supply breadstuffs regularly, and stated that the commissar was developing measures for the supply of other rural products, such as milk, butter, game and eggs.

According to the official report of the proceedings of the Central Executive Committee, the Commissar of Supplies had encountered much criticism. The Communist Party had proposed that the Executive Committee appoint a committee to reorganize the machinery of the commissariat.

This proposal was accepted and a committee of three was appointed for this purpose, one member representing the Executive Committee, one member from the Commissar of Supplies, and one member from the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions. According to the official report of the proceedings of the Central Executive Committee, the Commissar of Supplies had encountered much criticism. The Communist Party had proposed that the Executive Committee appoint a committee to reorganize the machinery of the commissariat.

SALVATION ARMY TO CONTINUE DRIVE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Convinced that its reconstruction program as laid out for the coming year is worthy of the utmost effort, the Salvation Army, in New England, at least, is to continue its drive for funds until the evening of May 29. And on that day a strong finish for the campaign will be carried out in the shape of an "In Memoriam" tag day. The tags will be a tiny United States flag on a field of gold, which will serve not only as indicating that the wearer has helped the Salvation Army in raising its budget for home service work in 1920, but as a commemoration of those who fell in the war.

That the required amount has not been raised as soon as intended is not because the public has not responded liberally, but because workers for collecting have not been available in anywhere near sufficient numbers: say those directing the drive. They say that everywhere when people have been approached during the last two weeks there has been in many cases an unusually generous response, and the extra 10 days is needed in order for the small force of workers to cover the territory.

QUOTA OVERSUBSCRIBED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Representatives of this State are the first in the United States to over-subscribe their quota to the Republican national campaign fund. The State's quota was \$30,000, and \$33,000 has been raised.

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THURSDAY ISLAND, OUTPOST OF EMPIRE

Australia's Possession, on the Very Fringe of British Empire, Is Assured a Bright Future of Commercial Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Papua is sometimes referred to as the "Grandchild of Empire." Following the same line of thought Thursday Island might equally appropriately be regarded as the great-grandchild of Empire, for the island is administered by Queensland, which state is—in certain important respects—controlled by the Commonwealth, and the latter, in its turn, owes allegiance to Great Britain.

The island has also been mentioned as an important outpost of Empire. A statement has even been made, that perhaps not in the far distant future it may become another Heligoland. The latter, somewhat picturesque simile, nevertheless assumes a certain grim significance in view of the fact that out of a total population of about 2600 there are no less than 600 or 700 Japanese indentured divers and seamen. They have shown some truculence toward the Papuans, who are also engaged in the diving industry, as a result of which, and in order to obviate a serious crisis arising, the government has repatriated 150 of the latter to Daru. The Papuans allege that the Japanese have threatened to use firearms against them.

The pearl industry, which is the most important industry connected with the island, is to all intents and purposes controlled by the Japanese. As an instance as to how the latter, though comparatively far from home, preserve their national instinct, it may be mentioned that on the occasion of the Mikado's last birthday the pearl fleet returned to its moorings a full two weeks before the scheduled time. The great national day of the year had arrived.

Japanese Dominance

On this anniversary of the Emperor of Japan, the harbor, heretofore innocent of all craft, became alive with the luggers, the crews of which had prematurely returned for the purpose of doing honor to their monarch. No cajolery, no commands or threats would avail to keep the Japanese at sea on such a festival, and the flag of the Island Empire was everywhere in evidence. In this connection it is worthy of note that the only club on Thursday Island is the Japanese Club.

The Japanese dominance of the staple industry may be briefly explained by the fact that they are the only people who can be found so willing to undergo the risks of earning a livelihood by such a hardy means as diving. It is only the most enterprising who are prepared to venture on such a calling as deep sea diving.

The rewards, however, approximate to the risks and hardships of the industry, as the wage received per month is sometimes as high as £30. The object of these activities is chiefly to secure the shell, and the divers are allowed to retain, as a perquisite, any pearls which may be found in it. Recently a diver sold for £800 two pearls found by him, and for the three months in which he made these fortunate finds, his total earnings were over £1000.

The Trochus Shell

As an instance of the value of the discovery that the trochus shell is a substitute for mother-of-pearl, it may be mentioned that in 1915 the 10,886 cwt raised were valued at £11,904, whilst up to September, 1919, the quantity produced, viz. 13,419 cwt, realized no less than £45,225.

The latest available report of the government resident gives some interesting information as to the pearl industry, but it should be observed that this refers to the year 1916. During that period 123 boats were licensed for bêche-de-mer (a sea slug) and trochus fishing. The catch of the latter increased from 544 to 950 tons and the local price for this material at the end of 1916 showed an increase of £10 per ton and reached £50 as compared with the price ruling in 1914.

The London and American freight charges have been so excessive that Japan has absorbed almost the total quantity of trochus exported. Bêche-de-mer appeals to the Chinese for soap-making, and the choicest variety is much prized by them for this purpose. It is now (1920) worth several times its previous value and realizes no less than from £600 to £700 per ton.

The report, continuing, states that the declared value for bêche-de-mer decreased by £9855, although the weight declared fell by only 21 tons. As, at one period of the year, there was practically no market for fish, the boats were compelled to confine their attention to trochus. However, by the end of the year, owing to the improvement of the market, fish fetched on an average £98 per ton. No less than 100 per cent increase in

price was obtained for the cheaper fish such as chalk and sand fish, the whole of the catch going to Hong Kong.

Reflex Effect of Strikes

The value of the sandalwood exported during 1916 was 317 tons, and showed a decrease in quantity of 10 tons and in value of £1 per ton as compared with 1915. It should be noted that the 317 tons mentioned mostly represented wood cut in the Normanton district, on the mainland.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A peasant girl

and that only 20 per cent was cut in the island. The wood is sent to Thursday Island for shipment.

The shipping strike in the Commonwealth have their reflex effect in the small territory under review, and lengthy periods have elapsed during which many of the inhabitants have gone entirely without fresh meat with the exception of such local delicacies as a little turtle steak, dugong (a species of herbivorous marine mammal), or the like. Meat of the tinned variety, if obtainable, and tinned fish, have formed the unsatisfactory substitute for fresh meat on such occasions of shortage.

A Financial Difficulty

Recently an interesting little financial difficulty arose. This was entirely due to the concentration at the port of the majority of those engaged in the shipping and pearl industries. These people number about 1400, and the payment of the wages for such a comparatively large number somewhat taxed the immediate resources of the local banks. The anxiety was only of a temporary nature and was quickly over.

Since the cessation of hostilities, the commodities of the district have increased in value by leaps and bounds and, with every increase in shipping facilities, and other imminent advantages, there is every reason to suppose that this Pacific island, is assured a bright future of prosperity.

Entirely apart, however, from its material progress, its political development will be watched with anxious eyes by those responsible for preserving Australia as a "White Man's Country."

DEMAND FOR LONG COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas.—The demand of the eastern spinners is for long staple cotton—the longer the staple, the better—states H. M. Cotterell, agriculturist of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce. It is impossible to over-supply the demand for this class of cotton, says Mr. Cotterell. Poor baling causes a huge annual waste, he asserts.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia.—The Rev. William Fletcher Quillian, pastor of the First Methodist church of Fort Valley, Georgia, has been elected president of Wesleyan College. Mr. Fletcher succeeds Dr. Charles R. Jenkins, who recently resigned.

JUNE the time for weddings

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A GLIMPSE OF PORTUGAL

We arrived at Bussaco by motor midnight, but not too late to stroll the paths of this wonder garden that since the fourth century has been the object of adoration and care by the successive religious orders that have been cloistered within its walls.

Many of its floral specimens have been brought from distant lands by Portuguese navigators. As snow is unknown save in the higher lands of the mountains, and a lower temperature than 40 degrees is rarely known, nature has clothed many of the trees and shrubs with a garment of evergreen.

From the Gate of Bussaco and reached by a gradual decline in the winding road after a romantic walk of about 20 minutes, the hot springs of Luso are reached. From this point we may view the palace seated in the middle of the garden of Bussaco, and one of the most ornate and highly carved buildings of all Europe. For many years Portuguese and Italian sculptors have worked with chisel and hammer bringing into being adornments rare in conception and massive in form.

The interior of this former Palace of Don Carlos is a revelation of color and design. The spacious entrance hall is covered by panels of blue and white tiles, reflecting the past glories of Portugal, the adventurous days of Albuquerque, Vasco da Gama, and Henry the Navigator.

One is impressed with the splendor of the interior, especially the reception room originally decorated for the fêtes at which the late King Carlos and his Queen Amelie were to have acted as host and hostess.

Leading from the reception room to the outer hall are the panel pictures of Wellington, the episodes connected with the battle of Bussaco, and the important events in the careers of the early discoverers. These unusual works of ceramic art were executed by Jorge Colaco, as were many of the panels of the staircase, the most astonishing production ever conceived by man. Supplementing this, the most stately flight of steps, are frescoes

in which Wellington led his troops to victory.

In the New Gallery of Madrid hangs a massive canvas by Ferrand depicting the tragic scene of the entombment of Inez de Castro by her consort Pedro, son of Alfonso IV, King of Portugal.

The Fountain of Love, from which flows cool waters into the same path that carried the love notes of Pedro

spiked aloes, spotless linen steams in the sunwarm of a cloudless sky. Drowsy donkeys, well-schooled in patience, wait for the burden of clean things, and a stroke from a branch of acacia held in the hand of their mistresses, to inspire more diligence of gait on the homeward journey.

Clouds of white dust swirl from the wheels of the old coach that slowly climbs the rough ways to the hill

to reprimand our musical sense by comparison, for surely no prelude of love ever held more divine ecstasy of sound than was now our portion to enjoy.

The Lyres of Hymen

We had known the songs of southern France, of the Basque, of the Neapolitan, of Seville, but this, the stream from the fountain of music

hour of the day or night stand at the great door that enters the patio and through a window strongly barred with iron, with openings just large enough to admit of a hand clasp, pay his devotions to the object of his admiration, the mandoline supplementing his appeal between conversation.

In the art of love making in its most courtly manner is the youth of Portugal very proficient. If the lover has been fortunate enough to have been introduced to his lady friend, and been accepted as a desirable suitor for her hand, he may then enter the home of his prospective bride, but his wooing must be then continued before a third party, be it sister, mother or father. After the admission of the youth or suitor, marriage is the only release from the chaperonage of a very near relative.

Folk Songs

The folk songs of the Portuguese reflect the delightful simplicity of the peasant heart.

Nobody who has a sorrow is going to tell it to one who has none. Because he knows only the person who has had sorrow.

Can understand another's grief.

And another—
When I go up to my darling's house
It seems that I am going down hill.
But when I return—

Then I know well that it is of a truth,
More difficult to come down than go up.

There is little doubt that many of the love lyrics of the Iberians have had their origin in the Arabic tongue, as the melody is more reflective of sadness than of joy. This may also apply to the songs of Andalusia.

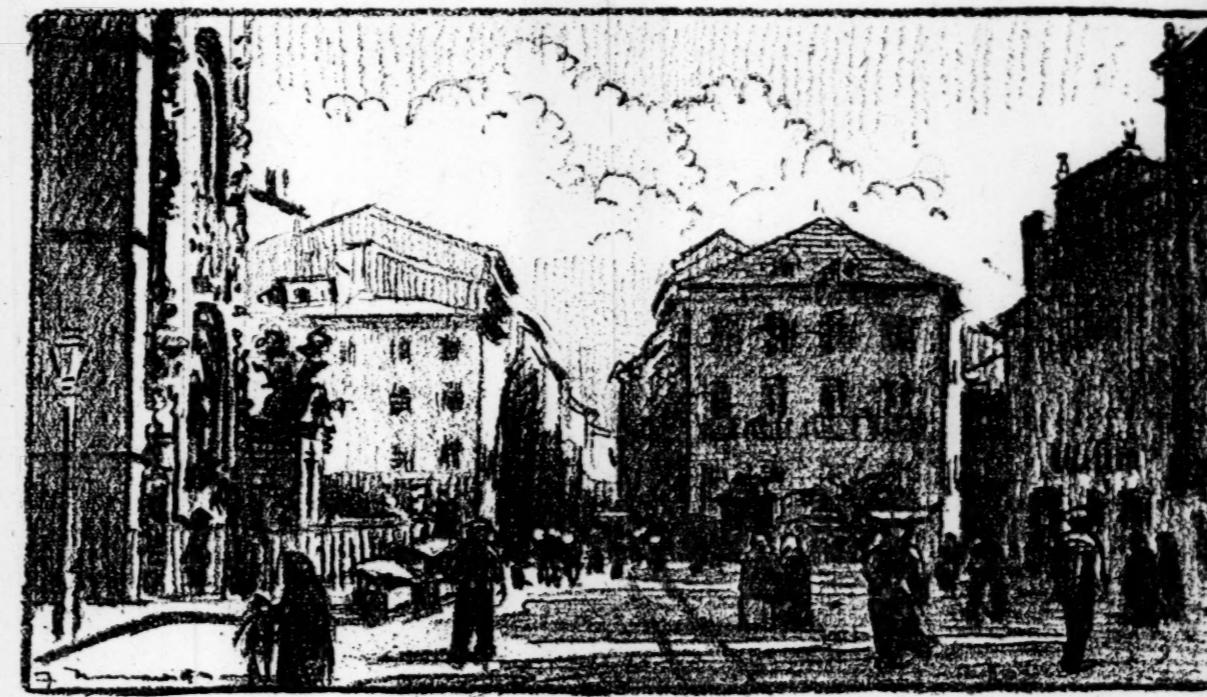
The small hours of the morning found us eagerly listening to the vibrating strains of voice and strings. Then came the calm of a perfect silence—they had told their story, we had heard it, it was charming.

Throughout Portugal today may be heard the same melody, and no doubt the same strings are telling the same story, the story of Love.

HAWAIIAN TRIP COSTS MORE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Effective on June 1, the price of first cabin steamship tickets from Honolulu to San Francisco will be increased \$20, making the cost per person, including an 8 per cent war tax, exactly \$118.80. At one time, less than 10 years ago, the round trip fare was \$110. After June 1 it will be \$237.60. The new tariff has been made public by the Matson Navigation Company, and it is expected that the Pacific Mail and China Mail steamship companies will follow suit. Increased cost of operation, fuel, and food is given as the principal reason for the rise in rates.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Concourse on the Plaza



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A Portuguese Ox Cart

by Ramalho. Bursting into a world of opal lights is the great window 50 feet in height and 30 in width, whose shadows paint in every color of nature's palette the carvings on balustrade, arch, and pillar.

The Shrines of Memory

Stified by the artistry of man we seek the beauties of nature, and with our bilhas or earthen caiaque, we trail the winding delights of flowered paths that lead us to the Cruz Alta, from whose far-reaching prospect we glimpse the mild Atlantic, whose waters lave the sand dunes of Mira, Montemor and Mondego.

Rewarded by some new sensation at every footstep, we walk a narrow path which brings us to the archeal museum that holds relics of the battle

tire, kneel brown-complexioned matrons and girls, drenching garments of many hues. Wait, and you will hear little snatches of a love song or an old folk song of Iberia in an unfamiliar tempo. And if one has never heard the melodies of the Portuguese peasant they have yet to hear the deepest plaint of the aspirations rising to find expression in the human voice. On irregular rows of

crested town of Penacova. Below a crest, and in a depression of boundless green, smiles the convent that boasts of once having at its head the daughter of Portugal's second King of Santa Clara.

Below, the poetized Mondego flows amid the mystic shrines of memory, its morning mists deepen the view of gently rounding hills as it sullenly winds its way to the sea.

From the cotters' acre on the hillside comes the tinkle of goat bells, as the herd wander along the curving path. By the river's brink in gay attire

the choir stalls of the church of Lorvao are the most elaborate examples of wood carving in Portugal, a country renowned for its excellence in this art. As we approach the church we pass a huddled group of beings of all ages sitting in the doorways of their homes. Around them are mounds of fine shavings, and in front, leaning as do the tepee poles of our Indians, stand stripped saplings of white birch. During the occupation of the convent by the monks of St. Bernard the townsfolk were taught to make toothpicks which were used in goodly numbers by its inmates.

A leather strap is drawn taut across the worker's knee, and on this are placed the sweet willow strips that are cut into generous picks that later find a market in all parts of the republic. For the convent is now deserted and there is no local market for the fabrications of the simple folk who for generation following have whitened in their doorways, to receive for their work an amount very small, though ample for the needs of each day. The making of "palitos" and the tending of the garden patch are the two vocations that engage the good folks of Lorvao.

Returning to our hotel, the Avenida, facing the Mondego, we made ready to retire. In the distance we heard the faint strum of the mandolin, the most appealing of all instruments with which to interpret the "fado." nearer and nearer came the sentimental players, filling the street with a melody of tender harmony. To our casement we went and beneath our window stood four slender fellows garbed in the flowing coats of the university. Could this musical salutation be a compliment to the strangers from the land of the Jazz and Rag Time, we asked ourselves? Or was it

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRACK FINALS AT TECH FIELD

New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association Championships Meet This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The final events in the thirty-fourth annual championship track and field meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will take place at Tech Field this afternoon, and the battle for the team title and various individual championships promises to be very keen. Massachusetts Institute of Technology still looks to be the favorite for the title.

Preliminary trials were held in all the events with the exception of the one and two-mile runs Friday afternoon. Brown University showed up best in these tests, qualifying no less than 15 athletes. The two hurdle events, the 850-yard run and the hammer throw were the only events Brown did not qualify for. In five events the Brunonians qualified two men each and they got three into the 100-yard dash.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology was a good second to Brown with 12 qualifiers. Boston College, Bowdoin College, Wesleyan University, and Williams College each qualified seven. Colby College was the only contestant which did not qualify at least one man.

The best performance Friday was in the 850-yard run when Thomas King of Holy Cross won the second heat in 1m. 58.5s. R. H. Clark of Amherst College, the favorite for the 100-yard dash, won his heat without extending himself in 10.2s. J. W. Kellar of Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed up quite well in the discus, leading the qualifiers with a throw on 122 ft. 17s. The results of the preliminaries follow:

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by H. F. S. Carter, Brown; E. H. McWhorter, Williams, second; T. W. Bossert, Technology, third. Time—10.5s.

Second Heat—Won by C. E. Cuddeback, Brown; W. F. Downey, Boston, second; J. W. Codding Jr., Williams, third. Time—10.5s.

Third Heat—Won by R. H. Clark, Amherst; B. Macchia, Tufts, second; J. T. Sullivan, Massachusetts A. C., third. Time—10.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. M. Williams, Brown; A. O. Dostie, Bowdoin, second; T. G. Dugan, Holy Cross, third. Time—10.5s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by E. H. McWhorter, Williams; J. F. S. Carter, Brown, second. Time—22.4s.

Second Heat—Won by J. T. Sullivan, Massachusetts A. C.; C. E. Cuddeback, Brown, second. Time—23.5s.

Third Heat—Won by J. W. Poole, Technology; J. F. Downey, Technology, second. Time—23s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by C. W. Forrestall, Brown; C. D. Lee, Amherst, second; R. Blair, Tufts, third; G. D. Melville, New Hampshire, fourth. Time—51s.

Second Heat—Won by J. T. Sullivan, Massachusetts A. C.; C. E. Cuddeback, Brown, second. Time—51s.

Third Heat—Won by J. W. Poole, Technology; J. F. Downey, Technology, second. Time—51s.

550-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by R. S. Baker, Bates; H. L. Kellogg, Williams, second; O. L. Barnes, Technology, third; C. J. O'Leary Jr., New Hampshire, fourth. Time—58s.

Second Heat—Won by A. L. Scott, Amherst; C. M. Barnes, Williams, second; L. F. Cook, Wesleyan, third. Time—58s.

10-YARD HURDLES

First Heat—Won by J. Sullivan, Boston; P. Williamson, Williams, second; A. T. Linn, Bowdoin, third. Time—15.5s.

Second Heat—Won by A. L. Scott, Amherst; H. Ameluxen, Trinity, second. Time—15.5s.

220-YARD HURDLES

First Heat—Won by F. Wing, Amherst; W. L. Parent, Bowdoin, second. Time—25s.

Second Heat—Won by R. S. Gibbons, Wesleyan; H. Ameluxen, Trinity, second. Time—25s.

Third Heat—Won by J. Sullivan, Boston; E. L. Robinson, Middlebury, second. Time—25s.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

Qualifiers—G. C. Ames, Brown, 20ft. 8in.; W. J. Dempsey, Boston, 20ft. 6in.; J. A. Conover, Wesleyan, 20ft. 5in.; J. M. Williams, Brown, 20ft. 3in.; A. O. Dostie, Bowdoin, 20ft. 3in.; M. N. Bellorino, Vermont, 20ft. 2in.

BOWING BROAD JUMP

Qualifiers—G. C. Ames, Brown, 20ft. 8in.; W. J. Dempsey, Boston, 20ft. 6in.; J. A. Conover, Wesleyan, 20ft. 5in.; J. M. Williams, Brown, 20ft. 3in.; A. O. Dostie, Bowdoin, 20ft. 3in.; M. N. Bellorino, Vermont, 20ft. 2in.

16-POUND SHOT PUT

Qualifiers—R. H. Nichols, Brown, 42ft. T. C. Dugan, Holy Cross, 39ft. 7in.; R. H. Anderson, Wesleyan, 39ft. 6in.; R. H. Clutter, Vermont, 38ft. 10in.; C. G. Danforth, Technology, 37ft. 11in.; D. Mullin, Boston, 38ft. 8in.

16-POUND HAMMER

Qualifiers—G. C. Ames, Brown, 39ft. 8in.; R. H. Nichols, Brown, 39ft. 6in.; J. A. Conover, Wesleyan, 39ft. 5in.; J. M. Williams, Brown, 39ft. 3in.; A. O. Dostie, Bowdoin, 39ft. 3in.; M. N. Bellorino, Vermont, 39ft. 2in.

DISCUS THROW

Qualifiers—J. W. Kellar, Technology, 12ft. 8in.; F. L. Raymond, Technology, 12ft. 11in.; E. Ellms, Bowdoin, 12ft. 7in.; R. H. Anderson, Wesleyan, 12ft. 6in.; A. O. Dostie, Bowdoin, 12ft. 5in.; A. H. Sawyer, New Hampshire, 12ft. 4in.; A. F. Bain, Wesleyan, 12ft. 3in.

NEBRAKA BEATS CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

A LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of California baseball team, which is starting an invasion of the east and middle west, met its first collegiate defeat Wednesday at the hands of the University of Nebraska, by a score of 1 to 0. George Makin, California's first baseman, made California's only hit in the ninth inning, a two-bagger. Captain Pickett was first to bat for Nebraska, in the last half of the ninth. He received a base on balls, was sacrificed to second by Linn, and scored on Swanson's single after two had struck out. Nebraska made three hits and California one.

NEW WALKING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Sebastian Linchan of this city may be a member of the walking team which represents

the United States in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium. In a contest at the Cincinnati Gymnasium athletic grounds, Sunday, Linchan established a new American walking record for 50 miles, making the distance in 9h. 24m. 9s. The previous record, made in 1878, was 9h. 29m. 22s. Linchan is president of the Cincinnati branch of the American Walkers Association. A representative of the Alleghany Mountain Association of the A. A. U. was present to watch the contest. Linchan will be invited to contend in the final trials for place on the American team.

MICHIGAN WILL NOT ENTER TRACK MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A total of 747 entries has been received for the annual track and field games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held at Franklin Field, May 28-29. Twenty-seven colleges and universities are represented. The University of Michigan, picked to be one of the strong contenders for the champion ship, has withdrawn its entries on account of the condition of its captain, C. E. Johnson.

The universities and colleges which will compete are Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, California, Columbia, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Maine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Williams, Yale, Cornell, Fordham, Haverford, Harvard.

Five athletes of the University of California, which is competing for the first time since 1916, left Berkeley Tuesday night and will reach Franklin Field Sunday. One-quarter of the gross receipts will be given for the expenses of the American Olympic team to be sent to Antwerp this summer.

NEW JERSEY GOLFERS WIN FROM NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ENGLEWOOD, New Jersey—In the first team match between teams representing the New Jersey and Westchester clubs of the Metropolitan section of the National Golf Association, held on the links of the Englewood Country Club, the New Jersey players, headed by Oswald Kirkby, the Metropolitan title holder, ably assisted by J. O. D. Travers, overwhelmed the visitors, winning 16 of the 25 matches.

In the morning the foursomes were played. J. G. Anderson, the Westchester captain, with D. E. Sawyer, the former Pittsburgh player, meeting Kirkby and Travers. Anderson was at his best and made the round in 73, while the best Kirkby and Travers could do was 80, giving Anderson and Sawyer an easy victory by 5 up on the fourteenth hole.

In the afternoon Kirkby, showing his best form, reversed the result of the morning by an easy victory over Anderson, being 4 up at the turn and concluding the match on the fifteenth green. Travers had more trouble to dispose of Sawyer, who held him closely and made it all even on the seventeenth hole. The eighteenth was halved, but Sawyer's drive on the nineteenth landed in a trap, and he lost the hole and the match.

Meanwhile two other matches had been won by Boston, giving it a lead of 3-0. But Tilden and Cease Biddle speedily recovered the balance for Philadelphia, the former defeating Williams easily in straight sets, while Biddle disposed of H. C. Johnson with even less effort, taking the final set to love. Williams was not succeeding well with his service, comparatively few of his first services being effective; and Tilden broke through it for games once in the first set and in the first and final games in the second. The result of the singles was 4-2 in favor of Boston.

In the doubles, which concluded the afternoon's play, Tilden and H. C. Johnson had a narrow escape from defeat, losing the second set 6-1 and dropping two games on Tilden's service in the third. They managed to carry off the match on Williams' drives into the net. Boston, taking only one match in the doubles, when G. C. Caner and H. C. Johnson managed to defeat Biddle and Shafer by a close score. The summary:

RESULTS FRIDAY

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

GAMES TODAY.

Detroit at Boston. Cleveland at Philadelphia. Chicago at Washington. St. Louis at New York.

WHITE SOX WINNERS IN TENTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Three runs for the Chicago team in the tenth inning broke the tie and gave them the game 11 to 9. The score:

RESULTS

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

NAME ENGLISH TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia was easy for the Cleveland visitors yesterday, the latter winning 9 to 4. The score:

RESULTS

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

CLEVELAND AN EASY WINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia was easy for the Cleveland visitors yesterday, the latter winning 9 to 4. The score:

RESULTS

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

PITTSBURGH AGAIN FORGES TO THE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh delivered a crushing defeat to Boston here yesterday, winning 9 to 0. The score:

RESULTS

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

PITTSBURGH WINS WITH EASE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh delivered a crushing defeat to Boston here yesterday, winning 9 to 0. The score:

RESULTS

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

GIANTS WIN CLOSE GAME

CHICAGO, Illinois—Spectators here were treated to a close game yesterday, the New Yorkers winning 2 to 1. The score:

RESULTS

BOSTON 8, DETROIT 3. CLEVELAND 9, PHILADELPHIA 4. NEW YORK 11, WASHINGTON 9. NEW YORK vs. ST. LOUIS (postponed).

MEMBERS OF HARVARD TEAM WIN LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At a meeting of the Harvard University Athletic Committee held recently, insignia was awarded to members of five teams, the varsity track, rifle and lacrosse representatives winning their "H" and the freshmen and Varsity men were given letters:

VARSITY

W. T. Tilden 2nd; 1. W. F. Johnson, 6; F. Pearson 6; Craig Biddle 6; A. D. Thayer, 6; G. C. Shafer, 6; T. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, 6; 1. H. H. Bundy, 6; N. Dell, 6; totals—5.

VARSITY LACROSSE

W. T. Tilden 2nd; 1. W. F. Johnson, 6; F. Pearson 6; Craig Biddle 6; A. D. Thayer, 6; G. C. Shafer, 6; T. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, 6; 1. H. H. Bundy, 6; N. Dell, 6; totals—5.

VARSITY RIFLE

S. E. Bolton 22; F. L. Raymond, 22; Richard Currier 22; G. Cutler 22; W. B. Darling 22; A. L. Jacobs 22; G. H. Monk 22; Arthur Roten 22; Stephen Wheeland 22; C. L. Wilson 22; C. J. Young 22; T. G. Holcombe 22 (mgr.).

NEW HARVARD COMMITTEE

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—H. H. Faxon '21, C. W. Baker '22, and M. P. Baker '22 have been appointed by the Harvard Student Council to serve as a reception committee for visiting athletes during their stay at Cambridge during the next college year.

FENWAY PARK

TODAY AT 3:00 P.M.

RED SOX VS. DETROIT

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LAFAYETTE, Indiana—A shortage of lawn tennis players at Purdue Uni-

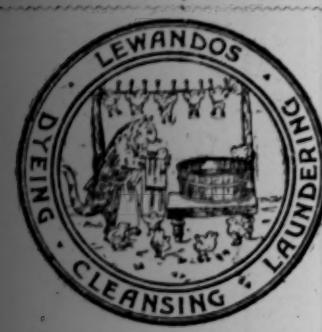
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THE HOME FORUM

Valentine and Orson

Scene—A Village Schoolroom. A Juvenile Treat is in progress, and a Magic Lantern, hired for the occasion, "with set of slides complete—to last one hour," is about to be exhibited.

The Vicar's Daughter (suddenly recognizing the New Curate). . . Oh, Mr. Tootler, you've just come in time to help us! The man with the lantern says he only manages the slides, and can't do the talking part. And I've asked lots of people, and no one will volunteer. Would you mind just explaining the pictures to the children? It's only a little Nursery tale—Valentine and Orson—I chose that, because it's less hackneyed, and has such an excellent moral, you know. I'm sure you'll do it so beautifully!

Mr. Tootler (a shy man). I—I'd do it with pleasure, I'm sure—only I really don't know anything about Valentine and Orson!

The V.'s D. Oh, what does that matter? I can tell you the outline in two minutes. (She tells him.) But it's got to last an hour, so you must spin it out as much as ever you can.

Mr. Tootler, I will—er—do my best, and perhaps I had better begin at once, as they seem to be getting—er—rather unruly at the further end of the room. (He clears his throat.) Children, you must be very quiet and attentive, and then we shall be able, as we purpose this evening, to show you some scenes illustrative of the—er—beautiful old story of Valentine and Orson, which I doubt not is familiar to you all. (Rustic applause, . . . after which a picture is thrown on the screen representing a Village Festival.) Here, children, we have a view of—er—(with sudden inspiration)—Valentine's Native Village. It is—er—his birthday, and Valentine, being a young man who is universally beloved on account of his amiability and good conduct. (To the Vicar's D. Is that correct?) The V.'s D. "Quite, quite correct!"—good conduct, the villagers are celebrating the—er—auspicious event by general rejoicings. . . . (A Youthful Rustic, with a tendency to heckle, "Ef'eé plaze, Zur, which on 'em be Valentino?" Valentine, we may be very sure, would not be absent on such an occasion, although, owing to the crowd, we cannot distinguish him. . . . Our next picture represents—(To Assistant). Sure this comes next? Oh, they're all numbered, are they? Very well—represents a forest—er—the home of Orson. If we were permitted to peep behind one of those trunks, we should doubtless see Orson himself. . . . The next scene we shall show you represents the—er—burning of Valentine's ship. Valentine has gone on a voyage, with the object of—er—finding Orson. . . . But now let us see what Valentine is about—(Discovering, not without surprise, that the next picture is a Scene in the Arctic Regions.) Well, you see, he has succeeded in reaching the coast,

and here he is—in a sledge drawn by a reindeer, with nothing to guide him but the Aurora Borealis, hastening towards the spot where he has been told he will find Orson. He doesn't despair, doesn't lose heart—he is sure that, if he only keeps on, if he—er—only continues, only perseveres—. . . (To Assistant, I say, are there many more of this sort? because we don't seem to be getting on!)—Well, now we come to—a Moonlight Scene, with a Cottage in Winter, appearing—to the ah—home of Valentine's mother. . . . (To the Vicar's Daughter. "I really cannot keep on like this much longer. I'm positively certain these slides are out of order!" No student worthy of the name will

possess. If their subject were as remote as the quarrel between the Corinthians and Coreyra, or the war between Rome and the Allies, instead of a conflict to which the world owes the opportunity of one of the most important of political experiments, we should still have everything to learn from the author's treatment; the vigorous grasp of masses of compressed detail, the wide illumination from . . . human experience, the strong and masculine feeling for the two great political ends of justice and freedom, the large and generous interpretation of expediency, the morality, the vision, the noble temper." No student worthy of the name will

Sparrows

Pretty little three Sparrows in a tree,
Light upon the wing;
Though you cannot sing
You can chirp of spring:
Chirp of spring to me,
Sparrows from your tree.

Never mind the showers,
Chirp about the flowers
While you build a nest:
Straws from east and west,
Feathers from your breast,
Make the snugger bower
In a world of flowers.

—Christina Rossetti.

without being of the very first order, his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battle more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances,

The Body

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL writing to the Church in Corinth, on the subject of the resurrection, pointed out to his readers that, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." If the readers of the great epistle, throughout the ages, had carefully taken into consideration what this means, they might have been spared most of the ills of the flesh; for if there is anything certain it is that the ills of the flesh revolve round the fact of man's insistence upon his natural body. The way to walk in the footsteps of the Christ becomes plain enough, no matter how difficult it may seem. "Who did hinder you?" Paul demanded of the Galatians, "that ye should not obey the truth?" The only hindrance comes from a supposititious Har known as the human mind.

William Morris and the Birds

This upper Thames valley, well-wooded and abundantly watered, is a land of birds. The blackbirds sing at Kelmscott after they have fallen silent elsewhere. The little island formed by the backwater close to the house was always filled with song from a hundred throats. In Morris' letters from Kelmscott there are constant allusions to the bird-life about it. The two following passages belong to the season of late summer:

"The birds were very delightful about us; I have been of late so steeped in London that it was a quite fresh pleasure to see the rooks about, who have been very busy in this shower weather. There was no lack of herons in these upper waters, and in the twilight the stilt or summer snipe was crying about us and flitting from under the bank and across the stream; such a clean-made, neat-feathered, light gray little chap he is with a wild musical little note like all the moor-haunting birds."

"We have had all the birds here again. The herons have been stalking about the field in the gravest manner, and I have seen the kingfishers very busy . . ."

Another letter in a few brief, vivid touches gives a picture of the birds in October:

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—From "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackall.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Eastward in the Spokane Valley

The Spokane Valley

Eastward in the Spokane Valley lies a fair blue line of distant heights, the mountains of Idaho, the other side of Lake Coeur d'Alene, source of the Spokane River. Indeed, from this point, a rocky rise on the way to Manitou Park, the Idaho state line is but twenty miles away. From the nearer, lesser heights which bound the valley north and south, rolling and sliding into and out of each other, there come down to the plain the reconnoitering parties and single outposts of the pine forests of the surrounding hills, their crests a thousand feet above the valley, itself two thousand feet above the salt water of Puget Sound, two hundred miles west. In the volcanic rocks that rim the Spokane Valley, which on the sides of its delimiting heights rise in craggy, rugged abruptness from the midst of prairie grasses, somehow the bull pine gets a footing and flourishes stubbornly as sounds its name.

he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and New York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence; never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. . . . In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contribution to what ever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and with journalizing his agricultural proceedings occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms . . . until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.—Thomas Jefferson.

In the spring and early summer, the Spokane Valley seen at large is a broad sweep of splendid green, darkly variegated on its edges by the pines errant from the hills, held within foothill benches and rises, deepening but to the swift travel of passing cloud shadow. In the fall the salisfy's pink and many-petaled flowers, together with those of the centaurea, blue and white or pinkly variegated, two typical flowers of the valley, show above the tawny grass, and between distant wheatfields to the south, the ripened fullness of its orchards and gardens, and the widespread auroreousness of untilled prairie and the swelling buttes. Thus the Spokane Valley, in the satisfaction of the filled year lies spread before the enjoying sight as a very land of gold.

Jefferson's Estimate of Washington

I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly, and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

His mind was great and powerful,

lay aside these pieces, so admirable in their literary expression, so important for history, so rich in the lessons of civil wisdom, until he has found out something from other sources as to the circumstances from which such writings arose, and as to the man whose respondent genius inspired them. There are great persons like Burke who march through history with voices like a clarion trumpet and something like the glitter of swords in their hands. They are as interesting as their work. Contact with them warms and kindles the mind. You will not be content, after reading one of these pieces, without knowing the character and personality of the man who conceived it. . . . —From "Studies in Literature," by Lord Morley.

The moment the human being becomes sufficiently aware of Truth to cease to be entirely mesmerized by the belief of a material body, he should begin to realize the tremendous danger to his future happiness, and to his opportunities for demonstrating the truth of Principle, which must arise from every atom of unnecessary thought given to the body. "Selfishness and sensuality." Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 320 of Science and Health, "What to material sense seems substance, becomes nothingness, as the sense-dream vanishes and reality appears."

To the northeast, dominant over the foothills, rises the easy slope of Mount Spokane, whose snowily splendid rise, seen in chill dignity against a rose-flushed January sky, from the upper windows of a Riverside Avenue business building, constitutes a lasting memory of winter loveliness. Its companion southward is the isolated peak of Steptoe Butte, farther farther away, a distant silhouette of hazy blue. Hid amid the hills are lakes in number, their shores clothed with a forest growth and a floral affluence diversified and distinctive. Orchard and fruit culture are two specialized branches of farming now, and for some years past brought to a famously high standard and a great and increasing production throughout the valley.

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rive at an understanding of the unreality of the flesh—is to remove thought as far as possible from the body. This is not to be accomplished by means of asceticism, as asceticism simply concentrates the attention on matter, but by a scientific realization of the fact that matter is a mere mental concept, and that the tempter is, therefore, always the human mind, and never the body. Now to the human senses the individual mind seems easier of control than the physical body; and when it is once understood that the human mind is itself nothing but a counterfeit of the divine Mind, the way to walk in the footsteps of the Christ becomes plain enough, no matter how difficult it may seem. "Who did hinder you?" Paul demanded of the Galatians, "that ye should not obey the truth?" The only hindrance comes from a supposititious Har known as the human mind.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL writing to the Church in

Corinth, on the subject of the resurrection, pointed out to his readers that, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." If the readers of the great epistle, throughout the ages, had carefully taken into consideration what this means, they might have been spared most of the ills of the flesh; for if there is anything certain it is that the ills of the flesh revolve round the fact of man's insistence upon his natural body. From first to last it is the demands of this body which constitute his perpetual thought, until the day dawns when he obtains his first perception of the fact that it is his spiritual body which is the reality, whilst his natural body is nothing but the subjective condition of his own material mind. This discovery entails, of course, a recognition of the unreality of matter, and the teaching of the unreality of matter is what distinguishes Christian Science from any other teaching, outside the Bible, inasmuch as it is what separates Christian Science teaching from every other teaching in the world. The world is perfectly willing to admit the infinity of God, and the infinity of God should necessitate the denial of the reality of matter. But the human mind has long ago avoided the dilemma of any such acknowledgement by defining the material body as the creation of the divine Mind, as the "garment of God," even as the image and likeness of God, whose name is Spirit.

In that effort to escape from the consequences of the admission of the infinity of Spirit arises the whole tangle of the orthodox theology of the ages. If the world had ever really taken to heart Jesus' declaration to Nicodemus, that "that which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," it would have seen the incongruity of describing humanity as born of God, Spirit. But the fact is that orthodox theology, arguing from the basis of its own material senses, has accepted the reality of matter as a demonstrated fact, and so has never questioned the implication that the natural body, which Paul declared was sown in corruption, was anything but the precursor of the spiritual body which he described as raised in incorruption. In other words the world has always imagined that, by some mysterious process, the natural body which was sown in corruption, was changed, after death, into the spiritual body which was raised in incorruption; instead of grasping the fact that the natural body is merely the expression of the human mind's sense of matter and corruption, whereas the spiritual body is the idea of divine Mind.

The birds were very delightful about us; I have been of late so steeped in London that it was a quite fresh pleasure to see the rooks about, who have been very busy in this shower weather. There was no lack of herons in these upper waters, and in the twilight the stilt or summer snipe was crying about us and flitting from under the bank and across the stream, such a clean-made, neat-feathered, light gray little chap he is with a wild musical little note like all the moor-haunting birds."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Verdict of Bias

THE human mind never seems to learn. It is as ready to persecute today as it was when Nero or Trajan wore the imperial purple, when Torquemada directed the Holy Office, or when Archbishop Laud was troubled over Puritanism in England. In spite of Plato, and all the great idealistic thinkers from his time until today, it is still under the impression that it can stop thinking by force, and that the majority only possesses a conscience. Orthodoxy, in short, is always right, in spite of the fact that orthodoxy inevitably began as heterodoxy. Reason, of course, is ruled out of court, and when reason objects, authority, in pained surprise, repeats the words of Pilate, when he was procurator of Judea, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" The one thing of which authority is always entirely sure is its proscriptive right of persecution.

Never is this proscriptive right exhibited with more utter absence of intelligence than in support of orthodox medicine. Medicine is not an exact science, it is really just as experimental as when Harvey was searching for the secret of the circulation of the blood, or Jenner seeking for a specific against smallpox. Ever since the human race existed medicine has been endeavoring to become Science, and it is just about as far from doing so as ever it was. It has been pursuing disease after disease, with the sole effect that the cause of disease, which is the human mind, has changed its symptoms more rapidly than its pursuer could change its remedies. If there was a black scourge in the Middle Ages, there is a white scourge today; if there were plagues in Egypt, there are epidemics in America. It matters not in the very least degree that generations of doctors have shown an incredible self-devotion in the service of mankind, the fact remains that sickness, disease, and death are apparently more prevalent today than when Harran and Memphis, rather than London or New York, were the capitals of the world.

In the old days medicine was always coupled with religion, as indeed, in the Christian state of today, it should still be; and no doubt the priests of the Zikkurat and the priests of Kos were just as intolerant of what they believed to be charlatanism, as the College of Physicians or the American Medical Association is of unorthodox practice today. As a matter of fact very many centuries were to pass before, in Anglo-Saxondom, the practice of medicine was finally brought from under the aegis of the church. In primitive Christian days a member of the Christian Church was supposed, *ipso facto*, to be able to heal the sick, so that, when the Roman state changed from Paganism to Christianity, it was extremely natural for the hospital to become a part of the monastic system. Even down to the time of Elizabeth, the Bishop of London was the licenser of all the practitioners in the capital, and orthodox medical practice was then still quite as remarkable as in the days when Pliny indulged in the original sarcasm of the doctor being licensed to take life. When the church finally handed over its supervision of medicine to the medical profession, it passed on with it its own intolerance of heresy, so that gradually there grew up an orthodox medical school, just as there had always been an orthodox state religion, and anybody who strayed from the fold, became a heretic. Then followed the happy days of "Doctor Slop" and of "Partridge," barber and blood-letter. These, of course, were the fringe of the profession, the leaders were men of greater grasp, men like that famous surgeon in ordinary to the King, Doctor James Johnson, who has left on record his opinion of the practice of medicine, when William IV was King, in the words, "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality."

Medicine has not become so immensely exact since the day of William IV and Dr. Johnson that any school of medical practice should usurp an authority over the minds and bodies of mankind. Nevertheless this, or something very like this, is what the school of allopathic medicine is endeavoring to insist upon today. It jeered at the stethoscope when it was invented, and then placed it in its hat, and adopted it almost as the fasces of medical authority. When Dr. Hahnemann challenged its premises with the teaching of homeopathy, it dragged the homeopathic physician into the courts, just as that earlier John of Gaddesden, when Edward II was King, haled the unlicensed Roger Clerk before the judges, inasmuch as he had prescribed a piece of cardboard next to the skin in preference to red cloths. Even today, in allopathic circles, homeopathy is regarded asksane, and osteopathy with open derision. And it was just the same when Mrs. Eddy founded the Christian Science movement, and proposed to Christendom that it should seriously accept the Bible as it professed, and recognize that healing the sick was a spiritual and a mental, and not a material and if necessary pagan proceeding.

Everybody today knows the fight which Mrs. Eddy had with the doctors, a repetition of the very fight which the primitive Christians had with the doctors of the Sanhedrin or the priests and priestesses of Olympus, and just the same fight which the religious heretic has had all down the centuries, from the time Augustine put a dogmatic hallmark on Christianity. Even today the fight is going on, with the result that numbers of allopathic physicians, who are quite unable to heal what they themselves term incurable diseases, and hopelessly uncertain in their efforts to alleviate or to correct preventable diseases, are bitter in their determination to prevent anybody trying even where they are unsuccessful, or anybody daring to submit to treatment which has not met with their approbation.

A few days ago a jury in New Jersey brought in a

verdict of manslaughter against a Christian Scientist, whose daughter had passed away under Christian Science treatment. Now there is no evidence whatever that an allopathic doctor would have been any more successful than a Christian Science practitioner, nor is there anything in the practice of allopathy to justify its claim to rule the minds and bodies of the world, whether the owners of those minds and bodies are willing to be so ruled or not. The charge upon which the father, in the case in question, was committed for trial was the charge of gross negligence culminating in manslaughter. Now such a charge is ridiculous on the face of it. Whatever the father may have been, he was not grossly negligent. On the contrary he adopted the means which he believed offered above all others the greatest chance of saving the life of his child. The jury, with all the intolerance of the ages of superstition attached to medicine, finds him grossly negligent, not for what he had omitted to do, but for what he did do. The jury, no doubt perfectly conscientious believers in allopathy, decided that anybody who has the misfortune to differ from them, and not to accept their opinions, is being guilty of gross negligence and manslaughter. The charge is, of course, absolutely preposterous. The jury, in plain English, decided a matter of opinion, in accordance with their own opinion, and propose to punish anybody who differs from that opinion. There is not a pretense that there is any law which compels the father to go to the allopathic physician, though the allopathic physician is forever feeling his way toward such an infringement of the liberty of the citizen. There is, in short, nothing at all on which to sustain such a charge but the opinion of the members of a jury of what they think is right and what in anybody else is wrong. As a result they have committed themselves to a verdict of bias.

Supposing that the father had consulted an allopathic physician. He would at once have been in conflict with the opinion of the homeopathist, the osteopath, and everybody in the country who has not accepted allopathic medicine as the panacea for all disease. Then, supposing what is quite probable, that the child had not been healed, he would have been grossly negligent, by the reasoning of the jury, in the opinion of everybody who did not believe in allopathy, and he, by such reasoning, should have been found guilty of manslaughter. The whole proceeding is more like a Gilbert and Sullivan opera than the proceeding of a court of law, and it would be a very proper termination of the proceedings, to present every member of the jury, when the father is acquitted, as he certainly eventually will be, with a copy of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma."

The Latest Attack on Armenia

DISCUSSING the question of the Armenian and the Tartar, only quite recently, it was very strongly maintained by The Christian Science Monitor that, whatever settlement was ultimately arrived at in the Near and Mid East, Turkish intrigue would constantly have to be guarded against. The Turk, used to the services of subject peoples for centuries, is not going to submit, without a struggle, to the necessity of "earning his own living." It has, indeed, been evident to anyone studying the situation that the Turk in the Mid East was never so much in his element as he is today. With Tartars, Armenians, Georgians, and Azerbaijanians, to say nothing of Persians and Russians "over the border," all claiming independence, actually or ostensibly, the opportunity of the Turk for the exercise of his special talents is practically unlimited. He is making the utmost use of it. For months past, the Tartars, instigated and aided by the Turk, have been engaged in a policy of massacre of the Armenians in the neighborhood of Baku; whilst the latest word is to the effect that the so-called Soviet Government of Azerbaijan has sent an ultimatum to the Government of the Armenian Republic demanding the immediate evacuation of the large and important territories of Karabagh and Cangezour. These territories are, of course, unquestionably Armenian. Even today, after all the massacres of the past few years, they have an Armenian population nearly twice as great as the Moslem population. The Armenians have rejected the ultimatum, as it was intended they should, in spite of the fact that the Bolshevik Commissary of Northern Caucasus is supporting the Azerbaijani demands, and has intimated that a refusal by Armenia to submit will be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia.

Now the true explanation of the whole incident is afforded in a recent dispatch received from the president of the delegation of the Armenian Republic in Paris by James W. Gerard, chairman of the American committee for the independence of Armenia. This dispatch declares that everything is being carried out "according to understanding between the Bolsheviks and the Turks," and that Turkish troops are making preparations to attack the Armenians from the direction of Erzerum. Thus, the final straining reveals, as might have been known all along, the Turk. All is fish that comes to his net. The creed of the Bolsheviks and the creed of the Turk have about as much in common, theoretically at any rate, as fire and water. Yet the Turk will use a Bolshevik, and indeed become a Bolshevik, to gain his own ends, without giving the matter a second thought. And so the Azerbaijani Bolshevik forces are moving out from Baku, and the Turkish forces are moving out from Erzerum, and they have one great aim in common: the "suppressing," after a truly Turkish fashion, of the Armenian Republic.

In these circumstances, the words of the recent message from the president of the Armenian delegation in Paris to Mr. Gerard do indeed deserve a hearing. "I make a supreme appeal to our American friends to lend us, at once, some little military aid." Armenia's need is not men, but equipment, and the United States has still vast quantities of equipment at her disposal. As Mr. Gerard very justly remarks about the matter, by denying to the Armenians the essential means of self-defense they have been "thrust back into the arms of their foes." Cannot something be done about it, and done at once?

Mexico Clearing

THE Mexican situation seems to be getting clearer. Within the last few days Carranza's flight appears to have eliminated him as a considerable factor, and the defection of his chiefs in Campeche and Yucatan brings these two states into line with the revolution, thus uniting the country, superficially at least, on the basis of a new régime. The outlook is all the better because of the fact that the revolutionary leaders have apparently come to the conclusion that factional fighting must be prevented, and the semblance of unity maintained, if only that government may be perpetuated in constitutional form until the question of permanent leadership can be settled. As if in following out some such line of reasoning, Pablo Gonzales is reported to have withdrawn his candidacy for the presidency. This leaves as the outstanding pretendant General Alvaro Obregon, who appears to have become also the military focus of the revolution. And as Congress is expected to convene shortly to make choice of a provisional president, to fill out the unexpired term of Carranza, the way seems to be clear to the seating of Obregon in the presidential chair, if he sees fit to continue his aspiration in that direction.

The apparent trend toward order in Mexico, now that the Carranza authority has been broken, is a welcome manifestation. Yet nobody appears to know just how much reliance can properly be placed on present indications of such a sort. Without question the non-military portion of Mexico's population is eagerly desirous of peace. It is over weary of the unrest and insecurity, whether of persons or property, that have been the rule for so long. One might imagine that the revolutionary leaders could make their cause increasingly popular in proportion as they made it synonymous with a respite from all sorts of disturbance and a promise of security for ordinary people in their ordinary pursuits. Certainly an appearance of being able to pacify and to unify the country gives the revolutionary authorities the best possible assurance against interference from without their borders. Yet with all that appears favorable to orderly progress in the developments of the last few days, it is difficult to believe that the present revolutionary success can be markedly different in kind from the revolutionary successes that have been typical of Mexican politics during many years.

General Obregon and his friends have displaced Carranza in the name of liberalism. Carranza overthrew Huerta on the basis of the same sort of profession. The question intrudes, then, as to whether the overthrow of the one means any more for the cause of political stability and popular freedom in Mexico than did the overthrow of the other. Certainly United States observers are not justified by experience with Mexico in judging political developments there on the same basis that they would judge them in the United States. Obviously the natives of either country can best tell how much rain is presaged by their own peculiar sort of campaign thunder, yet events seem to show that the personal equation counts more in working out the Mexican problem than it is usually reckoned in the United States. And when it is remembered that the official life of a Mexican President through all periods except that of the Diaz régime has averaged to be hardly longer than one year, one hesitates to accept even the most hopeful indications of allegiance to constitutional forms without some reservation.

So far as the interests of other countries are related to the revolutionary success, however, the outlook is definitely favorable. All indications tend to show that non-Mexicans are being treated with consideration, and that their personal and property rights are being respected. In the oil fields, where only too often political upheavals of the past have resulted in disturbance and loss, there is evidence that order is being carefully maintained. And already the de facto government has its representatives abroad, doing their best to secure favorable consideration in foreign capitals. Thus there appears to be good ground for hope that the new masters of the disturbed country south of the Rio Grande have at least learned the lesson of the last ten years of strife and see the futility of undertaking to maintain themselves upon the old basis.

If this hope is now to be realized, they will seek a rational economic rapprochement with other countries through the medium of reasonable order and stability at home.

Chestnut Sunday

CHESTNUT SUNDAY, of course, requires no explanation where a Londoner is concerned; but, to the rest of the world, perhaps a word needs to be said as to the what and the why of it. Chestnut Sunday, then, is a certain Sunday in May when the great avenue of chestnut trees in Bushey Park, over the way from Hampton Court, is in full blossom.

It is not only in Bushey Park, of course, where they are to be seen, or where the day is observed. One of the great joys of a drive out from London on Chestnut Sunday is to see how the chestnuts, on all hands, are announcing "the day that is in it." Even if it is only one tree, the last of many brethren, rising up amidst a sea of bricks and mortar at Vauxhall or Clapham, it is not a whit behind the great army which deploys itself in every kind of formation throughout the Thames valley. All the way round "the loop," if one travels "the long way round," as one may well do on Chestnut Sunday, whether by road or rail, the chestnuts have it; and, to those who know the road, and have, maybe, traveled along it on many Chestnut Sundays, there is a special satisfaction in greeting old friends.

Then there is a great sense of pilgrimage and united purpose about it all. As the guide books confidently asserted would be the case, the date of Chestnut Sunday has been announced in the papers. Nay more, it has been announced by the Underground, by the General Omnibus Company, and by the railways and tramways, to say nothing of the owners of the motor char-a-bancs, and all manner of other vehicle. And so, on the afternoon of Chestnut Sunday, all roads, used by every kind of conveyance, lead to Bushey Park.

Now the great avenue itself, which forms the chief attraction, was, to quote the guide books again, planted by William III, who longed to reproduce in England

some of the characteristics of his well-loved Holland. It is over a mile long, stretching from the round pond on the Hampton Court side, to the Teddington gate. There are three rows of trees, for William was determined to carry out his work on a bountiful scale, and now, after 200 years and more of faithful growing, they are giants of their kind.

So the people come from all quarters to see the show. They walk across the Home Park from Kingston. They come through the Hampton Court gate, or the Teddington gate, or through the narrow little wicket which opens out toward Hampton Wick, and, by the middle of the afternoon, the great avenue is gay with a mighty summer throng. But it is never crowded at Bushey Park, for, after the first walk up the avenue, the crowd spreads itself out in all directions; although, all day long, William's avenue of trees is the center of attraction.

Editorial Notes

IN SPITE of the fact that the French subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company was organized on April 1, apparently the company sees no joke in its inability to have its way in supplying oil to France. Americans, however, who have had their own experience of the relative powers of oil companies and governments, may find amusement in the fact that France has evidently decided that if there is to be anything like special privilege in the matter of supplying oil the proper holder of it is the national government. And it is not without significance that the aggrieved oil company, finding itself impotent across the water, has been able to get the United States Government authorities to address France in the company's behalf.

WHEN Samuel Gompers and Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas debate industrial affairs, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 28, a good time, as the papers have it, should be had by all. Mr. Gompers, with his diamond-in-the-rough style of oratory, will be a perfect foil for the Kansan's rapier thrusts. The Governor thinks the world of his Kansas industrial court law, but he has enough humor to make even the most vociferous defense of it sparkle. The leader of the American Federation of Labor does not care for that law at all, and he has enough fire to prevent his attack upon it from being cool even in spots. Tickets are being divided equally between the debaters' friends. They do say that a party of Kansans is coming all the way east to "root" for the Governor. If some of Kansans' Labor men come along, too, why, the more the merrier. The most promising feature about it all is the fact that there will be no judges. Whatever decision is rendered will be made by the audience. With half the tickets held by the Gompers faction, and half by the Allen wing, perhaps the newspaper men, holders of neither, will decide who makes out the better case. Which will be welcome relief to them. For the "good time enjoyed by all" seldom includes them.

THE objection in the United States to dignitaries receiving foreign orders and honorary rank in foreign military and naval services is in distinct contrast with European practice. Monarchs, and none more than the former German Kaiser, were accustomed to a command in some friendly army or navy. William Hohenzollern, on an official visit to a British fleet review, usually wore the uniform of a British admiral. Should Kaiser Franz Josef be driving with him through the streets of Vienna or Budapest, the odd impression the monarchs gave was that of having changed nationalities, since the Hohenzollern would be decked out in Hapsburg uniform and the Hapsburg would be in Hohenzollern "pickelhaube" and field-gray mantle. The same curious metamorphosis would happen when the Tzar, or King Edward, or the King of Italy, visited Germany, and one of the principal features of those sovereigns' wardrobes was the extraordinary number of suits representing the foreign armies or regiments of which the distinguished wearer was the honorary this, that, or the other. Of course, the custom had its good side in the international amenities which it fostered. But the revelations of espionage during the great war somehow made it look foolish. To extend the custom has now something of the unthinkable about it.

NEW JERSEY'S primaries developed one significant feature which has been overlooked. United States Senator Frelinghuysen, a candidate for delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, had cast his Senate vote for submission of the prohibition amendment. The wets, therefore, fought him in his home State, and he appealed to the drys for help. He might have straddled the issue, and "played both ends against the middle," which is a popular pastime among politicians seeking to win both wet and dry votes at the same time. But he stood squarely for prohibition, and won top place on the list of delegates. The bottom place was won by a candidate who spurned the assistance of the drys and sought not to offend the wets. Apparently the moral element in a state still has voting strength.

CONGRESS has been charged with being dilatory, to say the least, in enacting anti-high-price legislation. A peep at the way in which the wheels go round is afforded by the following press report: "Charges of Senators Kenyon and Johnson that the Senate Steering Committee had sidetracked the packers regulation and other bills drew a reply, today, from Senator McCumber, who made the counter-assertion that Senator Kenyon discussed irrelevant subjects, and that Senator Johnson had spent six months away from the Senate." Let's see, the original subject demanding action was anti-high-price legislation.

ICELAND cannot really complain over the mistake that was made in the recent telegram from Rome giving a list of the additional states which had applied for admission to the League of Nations. It is true that she did not figure on this list when she ought to have; that her place was taken by Ireland; and that many people must have heaved a sigh over the Sinn Feinism of it all. But now she has a special news paragraph all to herself sent round the world in which everything is explained. "Ireland" should have read "Iceland." Another wrong to Ireland!